The New-York Times.

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ADDITIONAL FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler's Report of Recent Events.

Further Important Operations by Gen. Weitzel's Force.

Berwick's Bay Evacuated by the Rebels.

Four Hundred Wagon Loads of Negroes Left Behind.

Capture of a Militia Company Entire.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BUTLER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commanding-in-Chief United States Army:

I have the honor to recount a very successful expedition, under Gen. WEITZEL, of the preparation for the march of which I have previously informed the commanding General.

Gen. WEITZEL landed at Donaldsonville, and took up his line of march on Sunday, the 26th of October. About nine (9) miles beyond Donaldsonville he met the enemy in force; a sharp engagement ensued, in which he lost eighteen (18) killed and sixty-eight (68) wounded. Full lists of the casualties have been received and published.

The commanding officer of the enemy, Col. MCPHERTERS, was killed, and the enemy lost quite a large number in killed and wounded.

Two hundred and sixty-eight prisoners were captured, and also one piece of artillery. Since then he has met with no opposition, and the whole of that country is now open to him. The enemy has evacuated Brosheves City, having by means of the railroad got away before our gunboats could cut off their retreat, the naval force having been delayed by a very severe storm.

I send you Gen. WEITZEL's report, received to-day, and will forward by the next mail my letter of instruction to Gen. WEITZEL in answer to his dispatches herewith sent.

I am just informed that our railroad communications with Gen. WEITZEL are opened, and his messenger has just come in, bringing a dispatch while I write, which I inclose.

I cannot too much commend the energy of Col. THOMAS with his regiment, the Eighth Vermont, who have in six days opened fifty-two miles of railroad, built nine culverts, rebuilt a bridge, burned by the enemy four hundred and thirty-five (435) feet long, beside pulling up the rank grass from the track, which entirely impeded the locomotive all the way; in this work they were assisted by Col. STAFFORD's Regiment, Native Guard, colored.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

GEN. WEITZEL AND THE NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE, IN CAMP, NEAR
THIBODEAUX, La., Nov. 1, 1862.

MAJOR: Since my last dispatch I have received information that the enemy has evacuated Berwick's Bay, and in such a hurry (as our gunboats were in sight) that they left over 400 wagon loads of negroes behind at Brasheur City. To substantiate this report, the negroes are already returning. Now, what shall I do with them?

I have already twice as many negroes in and around my camp as I have soldiers within.

I cannot feed them; as a consequence, they must feed themselves.

The community, of whom already quite a number have taken the oath of allegiance, is in great terror, fearing trouble with the negroes.

They beg me to allow them to retain their arms. I cannot do this without authority from headquarters.

Last night my pickets were fired upon by some person armed with a shot-gun. This would make it prudent to allow only those to retain arms who have taken the oath or are paroled. Please to give me instruction on this point.

There is plenty of sugar here. I have already collected a large number of cavalry and artillery horses and mules. Please now organize that railroad properly, with a Superintendent and proper employes, so that we may run regular trains and not have our rolling stock ruined by bad management.

I have sent a force to Berwick's Bay to take possession of the road from Tigersville to Berwick's Bay, communicate with the gunboats and repair the bridges across Bayou Boeup.

I will have the bridge across Bayou Lafourche completed at 4 o'clock this afternon, and the bridge at Terrebonne will be completed to morrow.

Then, when the Bayou Bourf bridge is ready, the whole road will be all right to Brasherer City.

All the planters, nearly, wish to make their very excellent this year's crop, if I will order back their negroes, or allow them to make some arrangements with them.

Neither Col. THOMAS nor Col. STAFFORD have yet been seen by me. I understood that the Native Guards were to picket the road. They want to hold Boutle Station, Bayou Des Allemands Bridge, Tigerville, Bayou Lafourche Bridge, Terrebonne Bridge, etc. Do this and throw out pickets, so as to communicate with each other.

The telegraph should be repaired at once. I have undisputed possession of this country now, and this part of the campaign is a perfect success.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

Maj. GEO. C. STRONG, Asst. Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THIBODEAUX.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE,
IN CAMP NEAR THIBODEAUX, La., Nov. 2, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I yesterday sent a force up the Bayou to communicate with my hospital above Labadieville. The hospital had been undisturbed. All the people in the neighborhood were vieing with each other in kindness and attention to the wounded on both sides. This country is as safe to travel now as Canal-street. The following men have died from their wounds since we left up there:

Frank J. Smith, Co. K, 8th New-Hampshire.
William A. Jones, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
S. F. Hutchins, Co. I, 8th New-York.

I propose to remove the rest down here on a flatboat and send them all to the city.

On Friday evening I received information that a company of the enemy's militia force was encamped a short distance northeast of Thibodeaux, near a swamp. I sent out PERKINS to capture them.

He started yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, took a circuitous route through canefields, over ditches, through swamps, completely outflanked them and took 53 (nearly the whole company) prisoners, with arms, horses and ammunition. It was a complete success.

This PERKINS is a splendid officer, and he deserves promotion as much as any officer I ever saw.

I have not yet heard from PERKINS, whom I pushed on to Tigerville to communicate with the gunboats and repair the bridges. I expect to hear from him today. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen., U. S. Vols.,
Commanding Reserve Brigade.

Maj. GEO. C. STRONG, Asst. Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LETTER FROM WARRENTON.

The Movement of the Army—Stonewall Jackson—The Evil of Straggling—Want among the Virginians, &c.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday Morning, Nov. 17, 1862.

It would be neither wise nor patriotic for me to speak of the important movements which are now transpiring here. A few days at the furthest will make known everything. I can say one thing, however. Gen. BURNSIDE, instead of settling himself down to digging trenches and starving out the enemy, proposes "to move immediately on their works." He has just issued a General Order, dated Nov. 14, dividing his army into three Grand Divisions. The Second and Ninth Corps are to be commanded by Gen. SUMNER; Third and Fifth by Gen. HOOKER; First and Sixth by Gen. FRANKLIN.

The proprietor of the hotel where I have been sojourning for the past few days, is a cousin of Gen. JACKSON. "Stonewall" continues to be the ubiquitous individual that he has ever been. No one appears to know definitely of his whereabouts. One day he is reported as being at Winchester; the next at Manassas Gap, and before another twenty-four hours roll around, scouts locate him at Culpepper or Gordonsville. He certainly possesses the faculty of keeping his movements very mysterious.

There are about three hundred and eighty fresh graves in the burying-ground here. Were there no head-boards, the resting places of the rebels could be easily distinguishable by the shrubs and evergreens planted over them.

Lieut. SIDNEY COOPER, of the Eighth Regular Infantry, Assistant Provost-Marshal, has accomplished a good work during our occupancy of the place, by clearing out the Jew traders, arresting officers absent from their regiments, collecting stragglers and restoring order generally. There were 1,500 stragglers confined in the guard-houses on Saturday. Notwithstanding the labors of Gen. MARCY to suppress it, "straggling" is rapidly on the increase, and unless some rigid measures are adopted, promises to become the greatest evil with which the army is afflicted.

Animal life outside of the army may be said to be almost extinct. Porcine, gallinaceous, bovine and equine, alike suffer from the ruthless hand of the "invaders." It is fearful to contemplate the misery and suffering which deluded Virginia has entailed upon herself. The uncertainty of war has discouraged all agricultural labor in this portion of the State, and the little remaining from last year's crops have been appropriated for the use of our army. It is therefore with good reason that the people fear for want and starvation during the Winter months that are to follow.

An interregnum of two or three days at least must elapse before your correspondents will have another opportunity of mailing communications to you. Where our next Post-office will be remains to be seen. Warrenton is already evacuated, and the Union army is marching. J.

STONEWALL JACKSON RETREATING.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The rumors afloat in New-York about disasters at Harper's Ferry are all imaginary. Nothing had occurred there up to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

JACKSON is reported falling back toward Front Royal.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Reconnoissance from Yorktown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 17.

The steamboat *Georgia* arrived here yesterday, from Washington, D. C., with 196 "Confederate" prisoners, in charge of Lieut. WEAVER, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The steamboat *Metamora*, Capt. PLATT, left here this afternoon, to convey them to City Point, the place recently appointed for the exchange of prisoners.

The reconnoitering party sent out from Yorktown on Saturday morning, and commanded by Col. DAVIS, returned to Yorktown last evening, after having scouted three miles beyond Gloucester Court-house.

They captured three rebels, who were brought to Fortress Monroe this morning. They report that they neither saw nor heard of any rebel forces in the vicinity of Gloucester Court-house.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress*, of Nov. 12, says: Tobacco is falling in price in Richmond, the market being overstocked.

Arrival of the Gunboat Wamsutta.

LOSS OF SEAMTUG MAYFLOWER.

The United States gunboat *Wamsutta*, S. C. GRAY, Acting Master, commanding, from Port Royal 12th inst., arrived at this port last evening, and proceeded to the Navy-yard.

She has on board the officers and crew of the British prize steamer *Ouachita*, captured by the United States steamer *Memphis*, twelve in number.

On the evening of the 17th, fifteen miles north of Cape May, came in collision with the steamtug *Mayflower*, hence for Lewiston, Del., with a steam pump on board. Capt. MARTIN and all hands abandoned her, and were brought to this port in the *Wamsutta*. The *Mayflower* was formerly the *Cinderella*, and was a very old boat. She belonged to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, of this City.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE WAMSUTTA.

S. C. GRAY, Acting Master, commanding; G. M. Bennett, Third Assistant Engineer; Samuel Jordan, Assistant Paymaster; Samuel F. Quimby, Surgeon; Wm. A. Andress, John Seaman, Wm. J. Carman, Third Assistant Engineers; J. F. Holmes, George F. Goodrich, Charles Croton, Acting Master's Mates; John P. Tireney, Purser's Clerk.

Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An officer in the service of the United States having two policies of insurance on his life, one only of which contains the war risk, is killed in battle—is not the party for whose benefit the insurance was made entitled to the value of the policy *not* covering the war risk at the time of his death? Q.

We should think not. For the one which covers the war risk he pays an extra premium. For the other he does not. Of course he can only receive the value of that for which he has paid.

THE STORESHIP SUPPLY.—Following is a list of officers of the United States ship *Supply*, which sailed yesterday for Pensacola:

Commander, GEORGE MCCOLOSCORRSSIS; Acting and Executive Officer, James D. Wood; Acting Master, Norman Penfield; Acting Master, Zaccheus Kempton; Acting Ensign, J. W. Butler; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, A. McCochran; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, J. J. Griffiths; Captain's Clerk, Hugh Solee; Paymaster's Clerk, Griswold H. Ely; Acting Master's Mate, John White; Acting Master's Mate, Richmond Daggett.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Up to 9 o'clock this evening, intelligence at Headquarters of the army runs to this effect: All quiet along the front. Rumors prevail of an engagement between our rear column and the enemy, but diligent inquiry fails to corroborate the reports, which are believed to be groundless.

THE NEW ROUTE TO RICHMOND.

It appears that the route to Richmond *via* Fredericksburgh is the one always advocated by that natural commander, PHIL. KEARNEY, who greatly preferred it to the Peninsular road, or that by way of Manassas.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GEN. M'CLELLAN.

The friends of the Administration, in reply to the censures of Gen. MCCLELLAN's partisans, confidently assert that the Government is in possession of letters from that officer, written during his Peninsular campaign, admitting that the force under his command was ample for the objects he had in view. They also assert the existence of evidence, that while he was seemingly anxious to continue his operations against Richmond from that base, he was actually intriguing to be recalled; and that he anxiously awaited those orders to that effect, against which he so vehemently remonstrated when they were received.

HOW GEN. BURNSIDE RETREATS.

A wounded soldier who served in BURNSIDE's expedition in North Carolina, mentions that at Newbern, on one occasion, our troops, on account of the numerous batteries they had to encounter, becoming discouraged, were falling back; an officer rode up in haste to BURNSIDE and asked if he would order a retreat. "Retreat!" said BURNSIDE, "yes, right into the face of the enemy. That is how I want you to retreat." A forward movement was immediately ordered, and, by a *forward retreat*, our troops carried all before them, driving the enemy from their intrenchments, and capturing all their strongholds.

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT.

The wire of the telegraph between Alexandria and Bull Run was cut on Friday last, about five miles north of Bull Run Creek.

SHOULDER-STRAPS.

For some reason—doubtless retributive—Washington is again afflicted with an irruption of shoulder-straps. The halls of the hotels and the sidewalks of the Avenue are crowded with officers in uniform, very much after the olden fashion, just before or immediately after the occurrence of a battle in the front. Many augur from this a speedy conflict of the hostile armies now facing each other, between Washington and Richmond.

THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

The pressure for small currency continues. A gentleman from Dubuque, Iowa, called on Assistant Secretary HARRINGTON to-day, to procure $500 for circulation in that city, and seemed quite thankful for the assurance that that sum should be sent to the Surveyor there next week.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHAS. A. DANA, late editor of the New-York *Tribune*, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War in place of Mr. WOLCOTT, resigned. Mr. DANA has long been known as a man of rare executive powers, and his appointment cannot fail greatly to augment the efficiency of the Department in which he is to occupy so important a position.

STRANGERS.

Among the strangers here are Gov. YATES, Commodore DAVIS, of the Western gunboat flotilla; Minister CAMERON, Gen. KEYES, Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. BELLOWS.

A HYGIENIC ORDER.

Gen. CASEY is preparing an important order for promulgation in his division, intended to secure greater care in the cooking and preparation of soldiers' food. Undoubtedly, this is a subject worthy of much greater attention than it receives.

REVIEW OF CASEY'S DIVISION.

A grand review of Gen. CASEY's Division is expected to take place to-morrow, at which Secretary CHASE and other high officials intend to be present.

GEN. KEYES.

Gen. KEYES has arrived here from Harper's Ferry.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following Examining Surgeons were appointed by the Commissioner of Pensions, Nov. 17, 1862:

Dr. Joseph Hobbins, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Marcus O. Porter, Middlebury, Vt.; Dr. Samuel Nichols, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Dr. Charles L. Fiske, Jr., Greenfield, Mass.; Dr. Henry Pierpont, New-Haven, Conn.; Dr. Wellington Bird, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

MATERIALS FOR HOOP SKIRTS—DECISION OF COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the manufacture of Cord, Tape, and Covered Wire, employed in making hoop skirts, is liable to a tax of 3 per cent. ad valorem.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD COMMANDING THE FIFTH CORPS.

By a recent order, Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps.

EXPECTED APPOINTMENT.

W. B. CHASE, long a resident lawyer here, is expected to be appointed Secretary to Military Governor HAMILTON, of Texas.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

AWARDING THE 7.30 LOAN.

Twelve millions of the $13,613,450 of the 7.30 loan to be awarded under yesterday's bidding will be reimbursed to the parties in New-York who, several days ago, promptly advanced that sum to the Treasury at Secretary CHASE's request. From calculations made at the Treasury Department, it is ascertained that $9,505,050 will be awarded to those who bid above 103 5-100. The amount bid at 103 5-100 is $6,910,000, of which $4,108,400, making the remainder of the amount of the loan, was accepted, and will be divided *pro rata* among those who bid at that figure. Several bids, in the aggregate over $200,000, were received to-day; but, of course, too late.

DEATH OF A SON OF SECRETARY WELLES.

Secretary WELLES' son HERBERT, aged four and a half years, died, to-day, of diphtheria. His body will be taken to Hartford this afternoon.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

It having been variously stated that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had estimated the receipts for revenue during the present year, at $360,000,000, there is authority for saying that no such estimate has been made; and in no instance is it thought will the receipts exceed $150,000,000 or $175,000,000.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE—PROTESTS.

Much speculation has recently been indulged concerning alleged protests or earnest representations in relation to the seizure of vessels while attempting to run the blockade, and of properly belonging to or in the care of foreign subjects. There is no opportunity for obtaining information of the particulars of what in such cases has occurred; diplomatic prudence and courtesy being understood to forbid premature disclosures of debated positions. It is true that foreign Ministers have, in their usual respectful terms, called the attention of our Government to complaints on these subjects, and it is equally certain they are receiving the attention to which their importance is entitled. They are complex in point of fact, for the reason that they involve principles of international law. But this is always going on, especially in a time of war or of blockade; old cases are disposed of and new ones come up daily.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The sending of a Commissioner to New-Orleans, and the appreciation of his impartial report upon the subjects which he examined according to the strict principles of law, is regarded here as an earnest of the intentions of the Administration to act with circumspection and justice regarding all matters in which diplomatic relations are involved. Probably the public will soon know that our own Government has in turn complained about the *Alabama*, and in other cases of violation of neutrality. The meeting of Congress will as usual bring out the correspondence, which cannot fail to fully acquaint the country with the true condition of our foreign relations.

THE DUTIES OF OUR ARMY OFFICERS.

Gen. HALLECK has resolved to adopt the most stringent measures for compelling officers to pay that attention to their duties which natural pride and a sense of duty would seem, in too many cases, unable to enforce. Delinquent commissioned officers are to be taught, by prompt and inexorable punishment, that their superior rank and higher intelligence it should argue, will only be regarded as aggravations of every fault they may commit, it being resolved that the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of our armies shall have no reason to complain of being held accountable for offences which are committed with impunity by those who should set them examples of strict subordination and discipline. Provost-Marshal policemen and military police and officers, specially detailed for the purpose, are now being sent to all the principal cities, and over all the lines of railroads throughout the country to collect the names of officers absent from the armies in the field and in garrison, and all officers so found absent without the proper and specific authority recribed in general orders of the War Department, will be either immediately and ignominiously dismissed the service, or will be placed on trial for desertion while in the presence of the enemy. It is understood a long list of names for dismissal has been already prepared, and that numerous dismissals for cause will be made in a few days. Indeed the rumor prevails, and there is reason to believe it, that more than one thousand commissioned officers are now absent without leave, and so reported, all of whom will be dismissed under circumstances attaching disgrace to their names, of leaving them no possibility for a return to the service, or any other employment under the National Government. One of the favorite subterfuges practiced by officers anxious to skulk from their duties, has been to quit their commands on a surgeon's certificate, or on a pretended leave of absence, signed by some subordinate officer, Colonel or Brigadier-General, who had no power to give it; and then, if discovered, urge the plea of ignorance of the orders and regulations on this subject. But all leaves of absence, to be of avail, must emanate from the very highest source as prescribed in general orders, and all officers absent on medical certificates, must be sure that their certificate is issued by competent authority, and that they do not remain absent one day after their health being sufficiently physically reëstablished to join their commands, even though not reëstablished enough for a full return to active duty.

MEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

While these steps are being taken with regard to officers, measures of an equally stringent and effective character are in progress to arrest the immense number of deserters now scattered through the country, and to hold them to the severest penalties prescribed by military law for their offences.

It is the determination of the authorities to make examples, which will cause every soldier to consider seriously before exposing himself to the chances of an infamous death as the penalty for deserting his standard. Many of the men now absent are deserters from the army in the field, and not a few of them, lured by the bounty, have enlisted in the new organizations; but their reënlistment, as they will be taught, is no excuse for their desertion, and all officers of the recently raised regiments, knowing such deserters to be in their ranks, and not sending them back under guard to their old commands, will be held strictly responsible. Others of those now absent are men who were discharged from hospitals to return to their regiments, but who have skulked to their homes. All of the above classes are deserters, and will be punished as such.

THE BOUNTY SWINDLERS.

But there is yet another class, and one to which no mercy will be shown, namely; those who joined new regiments recently, receiving the enormous bounties given, and then deserted before their regiments had been placed in the field. The country has suffered deeply from this latter class, various States having paid bounties for their full quotas, while their effective force reported at headquarters of the army is still short by many thousand of the required number. It is said, on high authority, that the President, on being recently shown by the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief, the immense lists of deserters and roll-calls of absentees, sternly pledged himself hereafter to pursue the most rigorous policy with these offenders, and that by executions, dismissals, ball-and-chain labor for the whole term of their enlistment, and other of the severest penalties, he is resolved to deprive the rebels of the great advantage they have heretofore enjoyed over us in the means necessary to preserve discipline, and prevent the crimes of straggling, absenteeisms and desertions. In view of these facts, the hope is expressed that the public will constitute itself a great moral police, to expose and shame back to duty all officers and men who cannot prove incontestibly that they have the authority required by army orders and regulations for their absence from their commands.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD has been promoted to the command of that portion of Gen. HOOKER's Grand Division known as FITZ-JOHN PORTER's Army Corps, and Gen. GRIFFIN to the command of the division lately commanded by Gen. MORRELL, who has been assigned to other duty.

PRESENTS TO DENMARK AND SWEDEN.

Our Ministers at the Courts of Denmark and Sweden having recently observed in the possession of the Sovereigns of those countries presents from European and other Governments, but none from the United States, suggest that some appropriate marks of respect be forwarded to them. Accordingly, the President has procured two beautifully manufactured rosewood boxes, mounted with silver, each containing two, of army pattern, Colt's revolvers, the stocks ornamented with silver and the barrels elaborately chased with gold, and bearing figures of agriculture, commerce and the arts. They will at once be sent to our Ministers for presentation to the sovereigns for whom they are intended. Each case and contents cost about $500.

ANOTHER CAPTURE ON THE TEXAN COAST.

The Navy Department this morning received information of the capture of the rebel schooner *Emma*, off Velasco, Texas, loaded with 121 bales of cotton, and bound for Jamaica. She was taken by the armed boats of the United States schooner *Kittaline*.

TAX COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

PHILIP SPEED, of Louisville, has been appointed Tax Collector for the Third Collection District of Kentucky, comprising the present Fifth and Seventh Congressional Districts.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Capt. J. P. MACKINSTRY has been detached from the command of the steam-sloop *Dacotah*, and Capt. B. F. SANDS ordered to the command of that vessel.

Capt. S. C. ROWAN has been ordered to superintend the outfit, &c., of the iron-clad steam-frigate *Roanoke*, at New-York.

Lieut.-Commander MILTON PAXTON has been detached from the command of the *Connecticut*, and ordered to the command of the gunboat *Penobscot*.

Lieut. R. W. SCOTT has been ordered to command the gunboat *Marblehead*.

Commander T. H. KITTERSON has been ordered to the command of the steamer *James Adger*.

Lieut. Commander C. C. CARPENTER has been detached from the steamer *Flag*.

The following officers have been promoted to fill vacancies, viz.: Capt. R. B. Hitchcock and Joseph Lanman, to be Commodores; Commanders B. B. Sands and H. S. Stellwagen, to be Captains; Lieut. Commanders Pierce, Crosby and J. B. Creighton, to be Commanders; Lieut Rush R. Wallace and Chester Radfield, to be Lieutenant-Commanders.

Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM B. GIBSON died on board the *Connecticut* on the 8th of November.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs at Nashville—Bragg Reported to Be at Tullahoma Without an Army, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Among the Galt House arrivals to-day are Maj.-Gen. GRANGER and Staff and Col. DE COURCEY.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Gen. ROSSEAU and his command are within twelve miles of the city.

BRAGG, without an army, was in command at Tullahoma.

The rebels are extensively manufacturing shoes at Knoxville for their army.

Leading rebels in East Tennessee are preparing to leave for the South.

The rebels are not expected to make a stand this side of Chattanooga.

The tunnels on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are expected to be completed by Sunday.

FROM GRAND JUNCTION.

A DASHING AND SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SOUTH OF GRAND JUNCTION,
Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

I write in great haste to give you an account of the reconnoissance just completed, to Coldwater. On the 8th instant, Gen. GRANT ordered a strong force upon this errand, consisting of part of the Cavalry Division and two Divisions of Infantry and Artillery. The Cavalry, about 1,500 strong, was under command of Col. LEE, of the Seventh Kansas, who now leads the division during Col. MIZNER's absence, and the infantry, numbering some 10,000, was commanded by Major-Gen. MCPHERSON, and Brig.-Gens. QUIMBY and SULLIVAN. The object of the expedition was, of course, to harry and observe the enemy; but the directions were positive not to bring on a general engagement.

Col. LEE started on the advance from this point at 7 o'clock on the 8th, and soon drove in the enemy's pickets just this side of Lamar, a little village which lies about 12 miles south of Lagrange. Three miles further on we encountered a force of rebel cavalry, perhaps 500 strong, whom, after a short skirmish, we scattered and drove into the hills. Rushing on about three miles more, down the same main road, we learned that the enemy's cavalry and artillery were hurrying up past us on a parallel road lying to the west, in such a way as to throw themselves in our rear, and between us and our infantry support. Col. LEE immediately divided his column, ordering Col. HATCH to keep on down toward Hudsonville, while he himself, with about 700 troopers, turned back and across to attack the hostile column on the flank. He hurried through the woods by a blind by-road, and fairly surprised the enemy. They were three regiments of rebel cavalry, and numbered about 1,700; but our approach was masked by a grove, and we had the vast advantage of a sudden, sharp and stunning attack. While they were filling through a long lane, the Kansas boys, shouting like devils, rushed right up to the fence on one side, and poured in a torrent of lead from their revolving rifles and navy pistols. Volleys of buckshot were returned—indeed, a horse was shot within a few feet of the Colonel—but in a few moments the rebels broke and fled, and we pursued them till their retreat became a rout. They left sixteen dead, and we captured 175 prisoners, 100 horses and a stack of shot-guns. Among the prisoners were nine commissioned officers. The enemy had with them two field-pieces, and not a shot was fired from them. With all the agility of the most flying artillery, they were whisked away in the retreat.

We then hastened back to the road whence we had thus been diverted, and advanced to Hudsonville about 9 P. M., when we came up with Col. HATCH, who had finished a considerable skirmish, and captured thirty-five prisoners. Falling back a mile, we camped for the night, and next morning, with three hundred men, dismounted, we crossed the Coldwater, and soon found the enemy drawn up in line of battle, on a range of hills, and apparently about 10,000 strong. As they very rudely opened upon us a fire of canister and shell, we concluded to retire.

And so ended what seemed to me one of the most dashing and successful reconnoissances of the war—especially if you remember that it was mainly achieved by our cavalry division, our infantry force remaining near Lamar. The information we obtained may be briefly summed up. On Nov. 2, Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, in command at Coldwater, fell back through Holly Springs. Gen. PEMBERTON coming up from the Capital of Mississippi, on the 5th, stopped him, and ordered that Coldwater should be again occupied. Since then LOVELL has been there with his division; and also TILGHMAN, with a division composed chiefly of exchanged prisoners from Island No. 10 and Donelson. Attached to this force is six four-gun batteries. PRICE lay with 12,000 men seven miles below Holly Springs, on the Salem road, while 22 miles further south, at Abbeysville, were some 13,000 militia, or conscripts. This constitutes all the rebel force in this vicinity at the date of this letter, though others may be crossing at Vicksburgh, thanks to those who permit crossing to be done at that point.

Three weeks ago Gen. ARMSTRONG left Holly Springs with 7,000 men, on his way to Port Hudson, a point above Baton Rouge, which is being strongly fortified. He has since resigned. VAN DORN is now at Holly Springs under arrest, and is succeeded, as you know, by PEMBERTON.

My opinion is that the enemy will make no stand at Holly Springs, but will fall back to the Tallahatchee, twenty miles below. SPUR.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

Gen. ROSECRANS and Staff arrived at dusk night before last. Yesterday he was driving matters ahead. He had a conference with his Generals all night and yesterday morning, and in the afternoon of yesterday there was a review had of the brigades of Gens. NEGLEY and PALMER. It was a grand sight—those men, in full health and equipment, and all in fine spirits, ready and eager for the march.

These two brigades are now under march, Gen. PALMER's starting at 6 o'clock, the other at a later hour. They go toward Murfreesboro. Of course, days since, our advance pickets and cavalry force were moving in that direction. It is now currently believed here that the rebels have concentrated at Murfreesboro, in force, retreating on Chattanooga. This is conjecture; at least, the facts are known only to our Commander-in-Chief.

The pontoon bridge here is an excellent, simple affair. The great ice-barges are fixed up and floored over, and securely anchored at intervals, sidewise, across the river, in a line. The spaces between their ends are connected by bridges; thus a perfect roadway is secured, the bridge rising with the tide. The great railroad bridge is also built up in fine condition—it is now used mainly for railroad purposes. The crossing of the interminable army trains, and a throng also of loyal citizens, was on yesterday evening equal to the throng in Main-street, Louisville.

I notice at the dépôt long strings of freight cars, and an engine or two going about, showing that the rebels have not entirely destroyed or stolen all the railroad property which is owned by Northern and foreign capitalists, mostly. I learn that vigorous repairs are in progress at this end, and the work on the obstructed tunnels will be prosecuted from both ends. Telegraph repairers are also busy, and the damages of the rebel scoundrels are daily made good fer miles.

From Maracaibo.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The bark *Clara Rosa Sutil*, Capt. SCANDELLA, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing advices from Maracaibo to Oct. 23.

The revolution in Maracaibo continued. The town and bar was being strongly fortified; a fleet of five schooners and a number of smaller craft were about the harbor.

The Government of Carraccas had five war schooners outside the bar blockading. Capt. S. managed to get his vessel out through the French Consul, who had gone down to the bar in order to get a French bark in that had anchored outside. The bark *Yeate* was outside the bar.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Interesting Report by a "Reliable Gentleman."

Condition of the Confederate Iron Clads.

SUFFERINGS OF THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

Grand Juries Devising Measures for Their Relief.

A SPEECH FROM BEAUREGARD.

THE NECESSITIES OF THE SOLDIERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM GRAND JURIES.

The Grand Jury of Hancock County, Ga., in their last presentment, remark:

We recommend to our Legislature the establishment of a Cotton Card Manufactory, either at Milledgeville, or some other convenient point, so that the women throughout the State may be provided with cards at a moderate price, and enable them to furnish homespun clothing at a cheap rate, and come in competition with and curtail the enormous profits of the cotton factories.

We recommend a Convention of the Governors of the Confederate States, to agree on some plan to be submitted to their respective Legislatures to curtail the production of Cotton during the continuance of the war, and to increase the production of such articles as will add to the comfort and convenience of our armies in the field.

And in conclusion of these presentments, this body cannot separate without giving what they conceive a true expression of every right-minded individual's sentiments as to the spirit of extortion manifested by a considerable portion of the citizens of these States, and now spreading with the greatest rapidity to every branch of trade, and must say that callous must be the heart of that man who, living in comparative ease and plenty, can, for his surplus goods, whether of support or to clad the body, extort from the needy and suffering men, who have given their time, yea, their blood, for the security of these same extortioners, fattening upon the sufferings of loved ones whom our soldiers must leave to the tender mercies of their fellow-citizens.

And yet how often do we hear loud expressions of loyalty and patriotism from lips which the next minute will place upon their commodities a price which debars the poor soldier or his family from purchasing to relieve their necessities. "But oh!" says the seller, "I must have a high price for my goods, because I have to pay such high prices for what I want." Does the commission of two wrongs make a right? Not at all. And he who has supplies needed by the community with whom he is surrounded, and by the poor soldier fighting to secure the liberties of the whole country, and puts such a price upon these supplies as will place their purchase out of the power of the really needy, however loud his professions, in our opinion is as effectually fighting the battles of our common enemy as if personally engaged in the enemy's ranks.

The Grand Jury of Oglethorpe, Ga., report:

"*Whereas*, all accounts from the army concur in representing it to be in a very destitute condition in the matter of clothing, and as this state of destitution is attributable to the system of extortion pursued by a class of unprincipled and unpatriotic men, and mainly to the factories, whose manner of dealing fosters and encourages this shameful practice of extortion: and whereas, either because the Grand Juries of the counties where the factories are located have failed to enforce the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, or because the factories have contrived to evade its penalties, these public plunderers still go unwhipped of justice; and since the evil becomes every day more and more extended and pernicious, and, if not checked, must result in producing a deplorable state of suffering amongst our poorer citizens, the demoralization of our army, and our consequent subjugation. Therefore, since self-preservation is the paramount law of nations as well as of individuals, we, the Grand Jury of Oglethorpe County, recommend to His Excellency the Governor of Georgia that he urge upon the Legislature, at its approaching session, the immediate enactment of a law authorizing him to take possession of all the factories in the State, in the name of the people and for the public benefit; that he appoint one or more suitable persons to superintend each factory, and the goods therein be furnished—

"*First*. To those who want yarns or cloth to make clothing for the soldiers.

Second. That the families of soldiers be supplied with what they want for their own use; and,

Lastly. The public at large; and that these goods be sold at such a rate above cost as will return to the stockholders of the factories a fair and reasonable dividend, and no more.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of the State of Georgia, either by their Grand Juries or through public meetings of the citizens in the several counties, to indorse the foregoing recommendation, if they concur with us in believing that some such course of action is necessary to abate the dangerous evil alluded to."

THE GEORGIA REGIMENTS.

The following special notice to the families and friends of the soldiers belonging to the Fourteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth, and Thirty-ninth Regiments Georgia Volunteers, appear in the Savannah papers:

"The men composing these regiments are, many of them, without shoes or blankets, and nearly without clothing. Most of them are now in want, and the whole of them, as the cold weather comes on, will need shoes, blankets, shirts, socks, drawers and hats or caps; and if they are not furnished with these articles there will be a great deal of suffering, as well as loss of life, among them. I have been detailed to come to Georgia and take charge of all articles which relations and friends desire to send to them, and to afford every facility to persons desiring to send clothing, &c., to their friends and relatives in these regiments.

I would suggest that some place of deposit be selected in each county which has a company or companies in the regiments, and that all articles intended to be sent be plainly marked with the name of the person for whom it is intended, and deposited at said place in the care of some person appointed to receive them, and that they then be carefully boxed, in boxes not exceeding 150 pounds in weight, plainly directed to the regiment and company for which it is intended, and to my care, and sent to the cities of Atlanta, Forsyth, or Macon, No. 13 C. R. R., as shall be most convenient, and that I be notified of the number of boxes and where deposited. Let the men of each county which has soldiers in these regiments see to the receiving, packing and transportation of the articles to the points named, and to making the matter known to all the friends and relatives of the soldiers; and the ladies (God bless them!) I know will see that they are procured. Unless you help these fathers, brothers, husbands and friends, they must suffer severely this Winter.

I refer you to the letter of P. W. A., the correspondent of the Savannah *Republican*, who describes truly the situation of our soldiers, and I would also refer you to the address of Gen. HILL to the soldiers of the Light Division, that they may know how they stand in the army, and none need be ashamed to claim a kinsman in the Third Brigade, Light Division, composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth Regiments Georgia Volunteers.

I will remain until the 5th day of November for the purpose of receiving and forwarding packages. All should be sent in by or before that time. Any communication addressed to me at Macon, Ga., will be attended to.
JOHN T. BROWN,
Assistant-Quartermaster C. S. A.

BRAGG'S FORCES.

The Central Committee, from an interview with Col. MCGOWAN, learns that our State has now in the field, in Virginia and under Gen. BRAGG, about 15,000 and Col. MCGOWAN carries on 6,000 blankets only. He receives no shoes, or shirts, or drawers, from the Quartermaster. The necessity, then, is most urgent. It is not possible for the people of the State to do too much. I call earnestly upon all. The Central Association will receive and forward all contributions care of Rev. WM. MARTIN, without charge. Address
M. LaBORDE,
Central Association, Columbia.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY AN ALIEN

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 18.

From a gentleman who left Richmond on last Friday week we gain the following interesting news: He has been in the South during the last five months, having reached the rebel Capital during the seven days' fight. Having ingratiated himself into the favor of the authorities, he was furnished with passes, which carried him throughout the entire South. About six weeks ago he was at Savannah, which city he reports as being by no means strongly fortified. The fortifications are on the water front of the city, extending from near the river and to it right up toward the suburbs. These works ar mounted with heavy siege guns taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard.

When he was there, not a single iron plate had been fastened to the sides of the British steamer *Fingal*. She has been cut down about one-half, and greatly strengthened on the sides by ten-inch beams of pitch pine, forming altogether a thickness of three feet and a half. The roof is to be made on the same principle of the *Merrimac*. He heard nothing about her armament, more than that she would carry a large gun aft. He feels positive that she will not be ready for service this year, at least. They have the woodwork for her beak prepared, but the iron casing is not yet on. Besides this ram *Fingal*, they have two or three little gunboats, as they call them, plying about on the river.

The citizens of Savannah have no hopes that the city can be held when the Federal forces undertake its capture. It has already been evacuated once or twice by large numbers of the wealthier class. The people are particularly bitter against South Carolina. He had more than once heard them remark that they wished South Carolina had been swallowed up by an earthquake before the revolution. Trade is only nominal, and the people prefer to keep what goods they have rather than sell for Confederate money. In some instances this money is refused entirely.

Our informant was at Charleston at the time the *Hero* made her attempt to get out and run the blockade. This was her third unsuccessful effort to put to sea. The harbor is very well fortified. Since the capture of Sumter the rebels have constructed two new forts well out in the harbor, while the shores are lined with batteries. Some of the guns on the forts are 68-pound rifles, made in England, and new. At all the weak points about Charleston earthworks are thrown up, and on the roads to Savannah and Wilmington, they have erected numbers of batteries commanding the bridges. A latent and strong Union feeling is in existence even in this nest of treason. Many of the people are heartily tired of the war, and would gladly welcome a peace under the Old Stars and Stripes. At the time our informant was there, not more than two thousand troops were in or near the city. Since then, BEAUREGARD has collected an army of about twelve thousand men for the defence of the place.

Wilmington, N. C., is only a place in name. There is no trade, and when he was there not more than twenty soldiers were in the place. The town has the appearance of being perfectly dead to all activity or industry. Since his visit, the yellow fever has made it still more desolate than before. Physicians were sent there from Richmond, and provisions were also forwarded. At Weldon the stores were all closed, and it was difficult to get a morsel of anything decent to eat or drink in the place.

At Weldon, there was only a cavalry regiment stationed, under Gen. ROBERTSON, and two infantry regiments were posted near Franklin, at the Blackwater bridge. This comprised all the force assigned to protect the great Central Railroad running from Richmond *via* Petersburgh and Weldon to Wilmington, N. C., against the threatening forces of Gen. PECK, at Suffolk, and Gen. VIELE, at Norfolk. There were at no point stationed enough troops to concentrate five thousand men against an advance of our forces. No fortifications and no batteries were visible between Weldon and our lines of pickets, and it is the opinion of our informant that at any time half the army at Suffolk and Norfolk could have marched to Weldon, and thence to Petersburgh, with but little resistance and loss.

Our informant can give us but little concerning the fortifications, and the famous rams at Richmond, from the fact that it was very perilous for him to make any observations or investigations about the city. He reports that the *Merrimac No. 2* is finished, but has not her complement of guns aboard. He saw the two fine Parrott siege guns captured at Manassas last year, taken across the James River last Saturday two weeks, but whether they were for Fort Darling, or the *Merrimac*, he cannot say. There is no force in Richmond save the men in the camp of instruction at Camps Winder and Lee, and these do not reach 2,000 men. Besides these are the soldiers of the Provost Guard. He represents the rebels as being without shoes, ill-clothed, and without overcoats, save what they have stolen from "the Yankees," many of whom have been shot merely for their overcoats. The people of Richmond are very tired of the war, and the ladies are rapidly coming round, a strong feeling setting in among them for a return to the Union.

At Richmond he saw a ring which the possessor of said he had cut from the finger of one of our men at Ball's Bluff, by cutting the finger off. The rebel belonged to Capt. WHITE's Company, from Leesburgh—Capt. WHITE being the same officer who rode the "white horse" which was so conspicuous in the battle. Rings and whistles were in circulation through the South made from the bones of our soldiers, and the wearers seemed rather proud than otherwise in their exhibition.

The rebels depend entirely upon the valley of the Shenandoah to furnish them with provisions during the Winter. South of Richmond they will be unable to draw anything for their subsistence. Bacon is scarce, and the wheat and flour for the whole army is concentrated at Richmond. The Government has possession of the mills in the city, the owners getting $1 per barrel and the bran, &c. CRENSHAW, the principal of the Haxall Mills, was offered $1,000,000 for half the profits. Flour is worth $30 per barrel; wheat, $5 per bushel; flour in Montgomery is $55. Our informant paid $3 45 for gold on the Wednesday before leaving Richmond.

He thinks the policy of the rebels is to avoid fighting, and inferring from the tardiness of our movements hitherto that they will not be stoutly pressed, they hope to procrastinate the war until next April or May, when, they assert, they have positive information that France and England will interfere. He believes it to be their intention to fall back to the lines of the Chickahominy, and make them their defence for the Winter, unless our Generals push them with vigor and rapidity, compelling them to accept the wager of battle before they reach Richmond.

"OUR POSITION AND OUR POLICY."

From the Charleston Courier.

The history of the political connection between the North and the South exhibits a steady effort, on the part of the former section, to obtain pecuniary aggrandizement and political power, and on the part of the latter to preserve independence and equality. And, although most persons in the South are surprised at the course pursued by the North toward us since the disruption of the Union, it is really part and parcel of the old sectional policy. It has been the settled purpose of that section to use the South for their advantage. They blundered into the disruption of the Union, out of sheer lust of power, coupled with fanatical intermeddling, and from ignorance of the tone, temper and capacity of our people. The war is but a further development of the same unscrupulous aggression for the sake of gain which has always marked their career toward us.

They have been led to entertain the belief that they might conquer the people of the South, and render them again subservient to their interests and dominion. This has been the object of the struggle, utterly regardless of the principles of Republican government and justice. They have even forgot the usages of civilization and the dictates of humanity, and have waged war upon us with all the ferocity and duplicity of savages. Their ill-faith in observing the limitations of the constitutional compact which bound us under a common government, has been developed in the violation of cartel arrangements made with us as belligerents. And their sectional hostility and personal jealousy and ill-will have grown into the deeds of brutality and the diabolical programme now put forth for our extirpation as a people from the face of the country, to the end that it may be possessed and used by themselves.

Such are the developments before us of the dominant party at the North. We have little more to learn of the bitter antagonism we have to meet, and of the absolute necessity of putting forth all our strength. To foil the designs of those who have sought for generations, by political machinery, and are now using the whole military power of their Government and people to subject us to their uses, is a task that requires energy in preparation and forecast. Since the beginning of this war there has been but one road to peace and safety, namely, adequate armies and vigorous campaigns on our part. Foreign recognition and opening of our ports will end the war. The rise of an opposition peace party at the North will tend to end the war. But nothing except military successes of a decisive character on our part will lift to power the elements of peace at the North. Nothing, except military successes of a decided kind on our part, will stimulate the passive sympathies of European nations to interfere, in behalf of justice and humanity, to close the war.

Lee fought the battle of Sharpsburgh, in Maryland, we are reliably informed, with only forty thousand ill-clad and half-fed troops. BRAGG has fought the battle of Perryville, in Kentucky, against fearful odds. Are there no men left in the South capable of bearing arms, and making the scale of battle in these critical actions equal? Or is it impossible to provide any more with arms, clothes and victuals, that our cause should so suffer? After our troops, for lack of numbers and preparations, are driven back from the borders, and the war is transferred to the further South, with the coöperation of iron-clad fleets, will not the same men who might turn the scale if now in position, have to come forth and fight under much greater and more disheartening disadvantages?

A SPEECH FROM BEAUREGARD.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 4.

Without previous notice, the gallant Fourth Louisiana Battalion and Forty-seventh Georgia Regiment, which fought together on James' Island, entered the city about 11 o'clock last night, in torchlight procession, with banners flying and a fine band of music in the lead. They proceeded through the city to the Pulaski House, and soon it became evident that their intention was to pay a deserved honor to the gallant chief now in command of the troops at Charleston and Savannah—General BEAUREGARD.

Soon an immense crowd of citizens was collected in the vicinity, and the troops drawn up in front of the hotel, with their torches in full flame, presenting a grand appearance. Several popular airs having been discoursed from the band, three cheers were given for Gen. BEAUREGARD, in response to which the hero of Manassas and Corinth appeared on the balcony, and was greeted with immense cheering from the multitude below. Order being restored, the General addressed the company substantially as follows:

MY FRIENDS: I thank you for this very high compliment, which I regard as paid not to me personally but to the glorious cause which I have attempted to uphold, on several important fields since the commencement of this revolution. I am proud now to be placed here to aid in the defence of Charleston and Savannah—the most spirited and enterprising cities of the South—for they have done a larger business in direct importation during the blockade than they ever did before it. [Laughter.] Should the Yankees make a visit to these cities, I hope we will give them so warm a reception that but few of them will ever return. [Cheers.] The reception that I would give them would be "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." [Cheers.]

But, my friends, I do not appear before you tonight to make a speech, and for several reasons—first, it is a time for action, not speaking; and secondly, my throat has been been left in such a condition by recent illness, that the only way in which I can speak now is through the mouths of my cannon. Again thanking you for your cordial manifestations of your regard, I bid you, friends, good night.

The speech over, three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for BEAUREGARD, and the band played "Hail to the Chief," during which the General remained in the balcony. The music having stopped, he retired, and the commissioned officers of the two corps entered the hotel and paid their respects to their Commander-in-Chief. These courtesies over, the band gave a parting tune, and the column moved back to their camps.

EUROPEAN IMPRESSIONS.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

It is gratifying to note the discoveries of Europe concerning the people of the Confederate States. Deriving information and views from Northern sources, through the distorting medium of Northern newspapers, Northern books and Northern travelers, and very much confining their personal observations to that section, they have been led to believe the Southern States mere colonies—feeble in power and semi-barbarous in character. Their own prejudices and preconceptions have pondered and encouraged such absurd notions. Hence the surprise now felt and exhibited at manifestations of strength and capacity on our part. They were ignorant and lent themselves to deception. The disappointment of their expectations of our easy and speedy overthrow, renders them now largely ready to yield their delusive ideas regarding us, and to give us credit for achieving much more than was expected by them. They extol our statesmanship and our valor. While their former ignorance and prejudice are mortifying, they do not yet appear to realize our actual capacities. They are above the mark in some of their praises, and still do not entirely comprehend the resources and character of our people.

INTERVENTION.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

The unfriendly attitude toward the Confederate States, and the timid attitude toward the United States, hitherto persistently occupied by Lords RUSSELL and PALMERSTON, do not lead to an easy credence of the intervention rumored as about to take place in American affairs. Nor would it be wise for our Government or people, in lending a willing ear to those assertions, to relax, in the smallest degree, the great efforts necessary to safety in our present position of danger. Expectations of this nature have more than once proved disappointments.

Military successes and proofs of our power constitute the rough but real road to recognition, independence and peace. The want of cotton will, sooner or later, quicken the sense of justice and sight of interest in Europe. One day or other these various influences will give us our proper status among the Governments of the civilized world. Whether we have yet sufficiently impressed European nations with our resources and character, and whether their perceptions of interest or equity are sufficiently intensified, to bring them to the point of recognition and the removal of the blockade, is to be learned. Let us attend to our work, and content ourselves with the reflection—we will see what we will see.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

"GEO. N. SANDERS, late Commissioner to Europe, who smuggled himself into Canada, has returned to Richmond, and brings intelligence of an early recognition of the Confederacy by the Powers of Europe. Belgium has already taken the initiative, and will be followed by other nations, by whose advice and consent she is acting."

We take the above from the Fredericksburgh *News* of Saturday. The information it conveys was known to us some days previously, or at least the fact that SANDERS had returned, and that such a statement was attributed to him; but, in deference to what we understand to be the wish of the Government, we refrained from mentioning it. There can be no harm in repeating it, now that it has got into the newspapers. We hope that the report may prove true, and feel inclined to credit it.

A DISASTER IN FLORIDA.

Correspondence of the Columbus, (Ga.,) Sun.

CAMP LEE, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1862.

This morning about 1 o'clock, at Gonzalia, some twenty miles north of Pensacola, Capt. PARTRIDGE's company of Florida cavalry suffered a complete surprise, and all but nine were either killed or captured.

Our pickets had been going so near the city for so long a time, without encountering the enemy, that they seem to have neglected the most ordinary precautions. The enemy were piloted to the rear of the company by an Englishman named CROSS, who had lived several years in the neighborhood, but deserted to the enemy with his family, about two weeks ago. One of the men who escaped, says the enemy showed no disposition to take prisoners. It is not reasonable to suppose that the man was in a frame of mind to notice these things correctly. The affair is humiliating, but there is no denying the fact that it is a disaster.

Where are the conscripts? The enrolling officers in this part of Alabama have not yet completed their job. This slowness in officials, in sending forward recruits, cannot be too strongly censured.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

Gov. SHORTER's message was read on the 20th ult. to the Legislature of Alabama, now in session at Montgomery. The Governor, after an allusion to the war, and salt question, states that the salt works in Clark and Washington counties, Alabama, produce about 2,000 bushels daily, which the State can afford to dispense to her citizens at the rate of $2 per bushel of 50 pounds; and urges that other States be invited to assist in the development of the saline resources of Alabama. This policy is in pleasing contract with the course of the authorities of Virginia, and, if the offer is made, will, no doubt, be gladly and gratefully accepted by the States to which it will be tendered. The Governor also states that contracts have been made to receive for his State 30,000 bushels of salt from Saltville, Va., at the price of $1 24 per bushel.—*Mercury, 4th.*

THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

From the Grenville (Ala.) Reporter.

A case has just been before the Court, now in session, of great interest. A person named BROWN, since the passage of the Conscript law and the call of the President, was elected Justice of the Peace. The Probate Court refused to accept his bond, on the ground that he was ineligible, being between the ages of 18 and 35, and virtually a conscript. This was an application to the Court for a *mandamus* to the Probate Court. The Circuit Court, Judge HENRY, ruled:

First—That the Probate Court has no right to inquire into the question of eligibility.

Second—The Court also ruled, *obiter dictum*, that by the passage of the Conscript law, and the call of the President, and instructions of the Secretary of War, every man between the ages fixed by the law was virtually a conscript, and could not, by having office cast upon him subsequently, escape the conscription.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 4.

The abatement of the epidemic in Wilmington, we are glad to say, continues steadily. The following is the statement for the week ending last Friday night:

	New Cases.	Deaths.
Saturday, Oct. 25	17	10
Sunday, Oct. 26	22	5
Monday, Oct. 27	13	5
Tuesday, Oct. 28	12	9
Wednesday, Oct. 29	24	4
Thursday, Oct. 30	25	4
Friday, Oct. 31	13	3
Total	116	40

This exhibits a decrease of 78 new cases and 71 deaths, as compared with the statement of the previous week. Among the last victims of the fever was Dr. T. C. WORTH, Vice-President of the Howard Association.

GEN. BRAGG.

From the Petersburgh Express, Oct. 31.

We copied yesterday a paragraph from the Montgomery *Mail*, containing a report that Gen. BRAGG has been superseded in his Western command by Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON. There is no foundation for such a report. Gen. BRAGG has, since his arrival in Richmond, communicated fully to the President all the facts and circumstances connected with his recent movements in Kentucky, and the President has expressed himself entirely satisfied with the explanation. Gen. BRAGG will return to Tennessee and resume his command as before.

The above information may be relied upon, as we have obtained it from a source that leaves no doubt of its correctness.

COTTON GOODS.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Oct. 31.

The Augusta Factory had their weekly sale of cotton goods yesterday morning. The rates, it will be seen, are higher than last week's quotations: 7-8 shirting, 50c.@52¾c.; 7-8 shirting, light, 41⅛c.@41⅝c.; 4-4 sheeting, 60c.@62½c.; drilling, 65½c.@65¾c.

Auctioneer GRIFFIN also sold Graniteville Factory and other goods as follows: 7-8 shirting, 52½c.@53c.; 3-4 shirting, 40½c.@42c.; 4-4 sheeting, 52¾c.; drill, 64½c.; Osnaburgs, 61½c.@65c.; High Shoals Factory Osnaburgs, 61¾c.@62c.; yarn, ₩ bunch, $6 24@6 37½.

HOME-MADE.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.

An esteemed friend of the *Mail* gives some interesting instances of female patriotism in the County of Butler, Ala., which we know all our readers will receive with applause.

The first is that of Miss A. DUNHAM, who, finding she could not buy shoes, with her own hands tanned skins, and made shoes for her mother, three brothers, decrepit father, and herself.

The other is that of Miss E. FICKLING, a girl nine years of age, who spun a most beautiful article of fine cotton sewing thread, upon a common spinning wheel.

We have been favored with an examination of the thread, and pronounce it as beautiful an article as we ever beheld.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* has been informed that the citizens of Huntsville, Alabama, lately hung in effigy, NICH. DAVIS, JERRY CLEMENS and GREEN LANE, of that place, on account of their Unionism. LANE is openly for LINCOLN, and went off with the retiring Yankees. CLEMENS and DAVIS remain at home, but it seems that the people have no confidence in their fidelity to the South.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Nov. 4, says: "An intelligent member of the Legislature of Alabama informed the House, that in the city of Mobile there was no less than five hundred men of the ages subject to military duty, who have, since the conscript act became a law, applied for and received certificates of citizenship from consular agents, of their allegiance to other Powers than of the Southern Confederacy."

As an evidence of the faith and stability which the Southern people have in Government securities, the Richmond *Dispatch* states that a day or two ago a Georgian went into the Treasury Department and purchased the nice little sum of *one million dollars* of eight per cent. bonds.

Snow fell on the Black Mountains, in Western North Carolina, on Monday last, to the depth of three inches.

The Yorkville *Enquirer* asks very pertinently, or as some of the parties referred to may deem it very impertinently: "How is it that so many stout, able-bodied men, principally foreigners, can be found speculating throughout our District, while there are often officers in their wake, hunting down our native conscripts?"

BENTLEY D. HASELL, Esq., has been elected to the Presidency of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, *vice* W. J. MAGRATH, elected to the Presidency of the South Carolina Railroad.

At auction, Messrs. WILBUR & SON sold, at the Brokers' Exchange, a gang of 46 negroes—principally women and children—for the round sum of $23,368, averaging $508.

Two Yankee officers and four privates have been taken prisoners on what is known as Chisolm's Island, near Port Royal Ferry, under the following circumstances: Some pickets from Capt. MANNING KIRK's company of Partisan Rangers discovered these scamps stealing fruit from Mr. CHISOLM's orchard. They surrounded them, and gave them the alternative of surrendering or being shot. Like Capt. SCOTT's coon, the Yankee thieves "came down," on condition that our boys "wouldn't shoot."

Eight Yankee prisoners, recently captured on Chisolm's Island, arrived in the city yesterday, and were sent to jail. Their names are as follows: Capt. E. R. HUDSON, Capt. P. F. FRANKS, Sergt. S. SAXA, Privates GILBERT SMITH, THOMAS JOHNSON, FRANK LONG, JOHN LAWLER, ABBOTT PECK.

THE KEARNEY LETTERS.

Cortlandt Parker, Esq., on the Impropriety of their Publication.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes the following letter from CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., of Newark, the legal adviser of the late Gen. KEARNEY:

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The *Spirit of the Times*, of the date of Nov. 1, 1862, contains the following editorial statement:

"MORE OF GEN. KEARNEY'S LETTERS.—We have been informed by gentlemen who have been allowed to peruse them, that Mr. A. Q. KEASBEY, United States District Attorney for New-Jersey, and Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER, of Newark, who were the lawyers of the lamented KEARNEY, have in their possession a large number of letters from Gen. KEARNEY, which criticise the blunders of the Peninsula campaign and condemn the incapacity of Gen. McCLELLAN with a severity fully equal to any that have thus far been published by Mr. HALSTED. As Messrs. PARKER and KEASBEY have made no secret of these letters, it is presumed they will, in due time, give them to the public."

I had determined, up to the moment of seeing this article, in no wise to participate in the unfortunate controversy which has been occasioned by the publication by Mr. HALSTED of Gen. KEARNEY's letters to him. But this notice compels me to change my determination, for my silence now would seem to imply that I approved of such a course, and was even ready to imitate it.

It is true that I (not my partner, Mr. KEASBEY) have in my possession a large number of letters from Gen. KEARNEY. It is true, also, that I have been for many years his legal counsel. It is true that during Gen. KEARNEY's life, I made no secret of possessing letters from him, discussing, to some extent, the merits of military movements, and that to some mutual friends, whom I believed I could trust as men of honor, I "made no secret" of parts of some of them. But I beg leave to say that it is not "to be presumed" that I would at any time "give them to the public." Nobody who knows me will ever so presume.

Newspaper publicity was a thing from which no man shrunk so sensitively as Gen. KEARNEY. He could not even abide that his written sentiments upon abstract subjects should be coupled with his name. I extracted from one of these letters, and suffered to be published some views of his which I thought very admirable, upon the employment of negroes in aid of our armies. He immediately, but most courteously, intimated his disapproval. "Do you know," is his language, "that I was quite startled, quiet citizen soldier as I am, to find that I, KEARNEY, had been *writing a letter!* I rely on your judgment, and I know your kindly, undue partiality. But I fear, lest I shall be set down as a would-be 'Sir Oracle,' a *writing* General. * * * This programme (as to the negroes) I had hoped, both in modesty as in utility, would have been, as far as myself, only suggestive, whilst, if you approved the idea, it could have been quietly launched forth into the forum of right-thinking citizens, gathering strength by conviction, and free of incidental prejudices, as not emanating from the soldier nor the politician. Still, I know that you are the best judge, and my only thought in this war is the success of our Union."

If such were my heroic friend's sentiments on the propriety of naming him as the author of abstract military opinions, with what horror and indignation would he not have regarded the publication of letters containing his opinions respecting individuals, brother officers, imparted to a friend, with the confidence of a man uttering an inaudible soliloquy?

Shortly before receiving this letter from which I make this extract, I had published an article in a local journal, calling for Gen. KEARNEY's promotion, in which I instituted a comparison of his claims as a commander with those of Gen. McCLELLAN. It met his eye and elicited these comments: "I must refer another point to your kind judgment, and pray you to act upon it. Is it not injudicious for my kind Jersey friends to allow their partialities to bring my name before the public in comparison with any other, especially with one who has occupied before the country such a lofty position?"

The letter from which these extracts are taken bears date Aug. 16, 1862. It must have been written about the same time with the letter just published in your paper, and shows most clearly what violence has been done to every instinct of Gen. KEARNEY's character by publishing his soliloquy respecting brother officers, and especially Gen. McCLELLAN.

But I have still more pointed testimony as to Gen. KEARNEY's sentiments on this matter. Knowing his peculiar temperament and his provocations, and having been encouraged by himself to counsel him, I took the liberty of cautioning him, in May, 1862, against talking too freely, and especially writing his opinions as to the war too carelessly and confidingly. Under date of May 27 last, he replies thus: "I most undoubtedly have not refrained, as a *citizen* General, from writing several indignant letters to friends. I, however, only remember three letters—one, an informal one, to you; another to Pet HALSTED, and this I subsequently requested him to forward to you. I asked him, as representative of many good friends at home, as even a friend of mine, and one who more immediately busied himself at Washington, at the time of my appointment, to merely show it to such friends of mine as followed me still with interest. *I cautioned him against letting it get, in any shape, into print; for I saw no utility in so doing.* I subsequently requested him to send it to you, and I would like you to obtain it from him. It is a clear statement of what I wrote to you more hurriedly."

With these sentiments of Gen. KEARNEY made known to me, I think no one can presume that I will now give to the public a correspondence confided to a friend, expressly intended only for friendly eyes, and whose writer entertained an absolute horror of its getting into print. My friendship for the dead, for his wishes, now tenfold more sacred, for his memory (and no man's private correspondence could fail to injure him, if published while the persons and topics descanted upon were yet the subjects of public excitement,) my sense of justice to him and those of whom he speaks, forbid me such a course.

Were these motives wanting or insufficient, my regard for his widow and family would prevent. The public ought to know—it is but just to Mrs. KEARNEY and the relatives of the deceased—that they not only disapproved the publication which has taken place, but absolutely, and previously, in the strongest terms, requested a contrary course. I am authorized to incorporate in this communication the following letter, which was delivered into the hands of Mr. HALSTED several days, I understand, before the regretted publication:

DEAR SIR: I saw Mrs. HALSTED yesterday, and no doubt she has explained to you, and impressed upon her my urgent request to you that no publication be given to my late husband's letter. It was addressed to you in confidence, was never intended for publicity, and you are aware that the General had requested Mr. CORTLANDT PARKER to get the letter out of your possession. My husband's relatives are extremely anxious that no further discussion upon the matter should take place, and would deem any publicity of the General's letter a breach of faith on your part. Beside my earnest desire that the letter be no more mentioned, is the fact that at present the publication of the General's strictures against McCLELLAN would be ill-judged, not patriotic. To end this appeal, I must say I should deem its refusal an ungentlemanly act. I believe I am correct in considering you incapable of any such. With the full assurance that you will grant my request, believe me, yours sincerely,

A. K.

I ought to add that Mrs. KEARNEY was incorrect in supposing that her husband had requested me to get *this* letter from Mr. HALSTED. She confounded it with one written in May. I ought also to state that Mr. HALSTED alleges that at the time this note was placed in his hands, although it was several days before Gen. KEARNEY's letter appeared, it had passed from his control. But it is not my object or desire to reflect upon his conduct. I have only to say that, knowing myself the wishes of his widow and family, I shall publish no word of any of Gen. KEARNEY's letters to me without their consent, and that they do not consent, but earnestly deprecate any such course further than is done in this article.

I must add, beside, in justice to Gen. KEARNEY, that such letters as those which have seen the light in your columns are not just exhibitions of his character and opinions. They show one phase of his nature, doubtless. They exhibit his confidingness, his impulsiveness, his warm, impetuous temperament when aroused by a sense of injury, or smarting under the pain of defeat. As I have already said, those letters, and especially the first published, are soliloquies. They were uttered when Gen. KEARNEY was chafing under a sense of injustice to himself or to the country. I will not deny that the first published is impregnated with his cooler opinion in some particulars. But were he called on to give expression to his calm views respecting the officers of whom he there speaks, he would have used no such language, or would have added much to qualify it. I confidently hope that the public and the brave men so carelessly spoken of will thus regard the matter. Gen. KEARNEY was the most generous of men. His impetuosity led him sometimes to do injustice. Of this he was profoundly conscious, and grandly did he always make amends. In cool moments he was nobly just, and full of eulogium upon professional rivals. Nor was he unduly conceited. He knew himself a great soldier. He chafed, sometimes, under the sense that his reputation was too much that of being only intrepid. Victor in every conflict, with the fruits of each destroyed or unreaped, by the failure—whatever its cause—of others, he was sometimes, perhaps, too indignant that only the people should acknowledge his skill, and that men of less experience and less successful in strategy and tactics than himself should remain his superiors in command. Was he to blame for soliloquizing carelessly, and failing, in such a letter, to speak so as to do justice to the merits of others? I know that that letter does not *thoroughly* state his sentiments. I know that for points in the military character, not only of Gen. McCLELLAN, but of every other officer named, he entertained the highest regard, and that he expressed himself, at other times, respecting them, with admiration and warm feeling.

Should the Government desire to know Gen. KEARNEY's sentiments, as expressed in his letters to me, his family would doubtless consent to its perusing them. Everything yields to public necessity. But to give them to the public Press, would be, in my judgment, for many years to come, utterly inadmissible. I remain, Sir, yours,

CORTLANDT PARKER.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

P. S.—My attention is called to a third letter of Gen. KEARNEY's to Mr. HALSTED, just published, dated May 15, 1862. This is the one of which Gen. KEARNEY speaks in his to me dated May 27, 1862, as above extracted.

C. P.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Result of Gen. Foster's Expedition.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, under date of Newbern, N. C., Nov. 11, gives the following interesting details of the inland movement of Gen. FOSTER:

"It having been ascertained that the rebels, numbering 2,500 infantry, with twelve pieces of artillery and two companies of cavalry, including the Seventeenth and Twenty-sixth North Carolina regiments—a part of Gen. PETTIGREW's Division—were in force in Washington County and vicinity planning an attack on Plymouth, a body of our cavalry, under Major GARARD, was sent down into Hyde County on a foraging expedition, though its principal object was to attract the attention of the enemy.

At the same time another force of 5,000 infantry, 26 pieces of artillery and 200 cavalry, comprising the three brigades of Cols. STEVENSON, LEE and AMORY, were ordered to Washington, for which place they started from Newbern on the morning of the 30th ult., in two divisions. Cols. STEVENSON and LEE went direct by transports, while Col. AMORY, with 600 infantry and a pontoon bridge, left by way of the Neuse River for Street's Landing, where he was joined by the artillery, cavalry and baggage wagons. As the bridge was not of sufficient length to reach across the river, it had to be used as a boat, so that midnight came before the last wagon got over. The troops did not wait for them, however, but proceeded toward Swift's Creek, where they were to encamp and build a bridge. As the advance reached the bridge they were fired on by a force of about thirty cavalry; but a couple of shots made them skedaddle.

To my surprise no steps were taken to build the bridge until long after sunrise the next morning, and it was not until Saturday night, after dark, that this brigade arrived in Washington. It was twenty-four hours behind time, detaining the whole expedition, and rendered it necessary to make an entire change in the plan of our operations. Early Sunday morning the advance moved out of Washington, on the Williamston road. We had advanced about six miles when a slight skirmish took place with the rear of a regiment 'on the skedaddle,' they having received the intelligence of an advance of our force, and profited thereby.

Still later in the day, when we had gone about eighteen miles, a prisoner was captured, who stated that the rebel force had left for Williamston, though the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, with MOORE's Battery, were behind a breastwork about half a mile further on, just over a stream of water, about one hundred feet wide and three feet deep, with a crooked road running through it, and on either side a thick swamp, while just beyond is a high bank, making altogether an easy place of defence, though hard to attack. He also stated that if we had been a few hours earlier we would have bagged their whole force, and that the regiment in front was only to check us while their baggage train escaped. As he had said, our skirmishers were fired on when they had got about half way through the water. Immediately, two companies of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts were ordered forward to ascertain their force, and they advanced to the centre of the stream, when a sharp volley from the enemy was fired into them. They quickly returned it, and at the same time BELGER, with his Rhode Island Battery, opened the ball.

The Twenty-fourth Massachusetts was deployed as skirmishers at the time, and the Tenth Connecticut supported the artillery on one side of the road, while the Fifth Rhode Island formed on the other. The firing was sharp for a short time, but they, finding our shells rather too much for them, retired about a mile to a line of rifle-pits, where they intended to give us a warm reception. It was some two hours before our advance reached these pits, but BELGER cleared the way with his shells, so that when our infantry got there they only received a few shots from them, these being fired as they retreated. They burned the bridge at Rhall's Mills as they crossed, so that it was impossible for us to follow them. In the engagement our loss was 5 killed and 13 wounded; 15 prisoners were taken, and several of their dead were left on the field. The Forty-fourth behaved well, it being their first time under fire; and, considering the long march, many times almost at a double-quick, through the warm day, they are entitled to much credit. They had not been from home then more than ten days. The column did not camp for the night, as the wagons were until sunrise in getting over the ford.

It was about 7 o'clock Monday morning when the line of march was again resumed, and the town of Williamston was occupied before noon. The gunboats were here, also ready to coöperate with the army; but this time their services were were not needed. At 3 o'clock the land forces moved from the town, and advanced toward Hamilton, camping over night, after marching about five miles. The next morning, early, the march was resumed, and now every one was confident that we should have a fight, for the battery on Rainbow Bluff was then but a few miles off. This battery was situated on a high bluff, fifty feet from the water, and had several times prevented the gunboats from passing up the river. The line of breastworks also extended half a mile into the woods across the road. It was pierced for five guns, and capable of repelling a large fleet coming up the river. But here they had again evacuated.

The boats came up the river, turned, and as they came in sight of the battery, every man stood at his post ready to fire; but, instead of the stars and bars, the proud flag of the Union floated there, and such cheering as deafened the ear would have amply repaid them even if they had been obliged to fight for it. The rebels had not been gone long, for the bridge just beyond was still on fire when our advance reached it.

Hamilton, a small place of about fifty houses, though the residence of rich farmers and shingle dealers, was entirely evacuated. From this place the gunboats started up the river to ascertain how far up the iron-clad boats were building, and if the water was deep enough to reach and destroy them. The army moved toward Tarborough, but as the clouds gave every appearance of rain, it was deemed expedient not to enter the swamp, so the column turned toward Plymouth, and thence back to Newbern, where a few have just arrived.

Although the expedition has not accomplished much, probably the discipline of the troops will be a sufficient reward for it. It will be of great value on the expedition which will be fitted out this coming Winter, as Gen. FOSTER does not intend to be inactive."

A Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If the President's proclamation, abolishing Slavery on the 1st of January next, is a *military necessity*, to destroy the productive power of the South, I wish to ask, whether, in a strategic point of view, the blacks can be *left upon the soil* without neutralizing the entire effect contemplated by the measure? Being subject to the same laws of physical necessity that mankind universally are, to *live*, the enfranchised black has got to *produce*; he has got to produce not only enough to *feed* himself, but to *clothe* himself and supply the indispensable wants of life. All that he produces beyond the requirements of food, he has got to *sell*, to obtain clothing; as he cannot fill the capacity of both producer and merchant, he has got to sell his excess of produce beyond what is required for his daily subsistence, to the *whites*; and in an economical point of view, it will be cheaper for the whites to let the blacks own themselves, and, under the *stimuli* of compensation, they will produce more for the whites than at present, under the duress of compulsory labor. These things being axiomatically evident, I again inquire, can the blacks be left upon the soil of the South, if their emancipation is to be regarded as a military measure to destroy the productive power of the rebels? Impossible! What then? They must be colonized, under the superintendence of loyal whites upon the Sea Islands in Florida, and in Arkansas, Louisiana (West) and Texas; while all the rebels in these States and upon these Islands must be driven into the States east of the Mississippi, South of the Ohio and Potomac, west of the Atlantic coast, and north of Florida. This circumscribes the rebellion within limits—except the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—defensible by our gunboats, where, without Slavery as a producing power, the rebellion would languish and become an easy conquest to our arms, and ultimately, by white immigration, the South would become assimilated in interest and feeling with the Free States.

V. C. TAYLOR.

DANBURY, Ct., Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

French Incapacity to Colonize.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

While agreeing in the general sagacity and soundness of a "Veteran Observer's" views, I cannot but think his apprehension of the French founding a permanent colony in Mexico, somewhat chimerical. History shows that French colonies have been as uniformly unsuccessful as English ones have been successful. This is easily accounted for by the centralized nature of the French Government, which disqualifies its subjects for independent local action. France has lost all her American colonial possessions, and all her East Indian except one or two insignificant posts. She has now only a few third-rate stations (like the Isle of France) and Algiers; this latter is a hot-house colony, which never has been or can be self-supporting, and, indeed, is only kept up as a nursery to the army. It is this very incapacity for colonization which renders the French so formidable to their continental neighbors, as there is constant danger of their pent-up energies seeking a vent in European conquest. LOUIS NAPOLEON is bad enough to do all that a "Veteran Observer" gives him credit for, but he is too shrewd to repeat an experiment so uniformly unsuccessful. No! his design is to force a French protectorate on Mexico, as his predecessor did on Tahiti, bully and plunder that unhappy country, give up its beautiful women to the lusts of his brutal soldiery, and at the same time persuade his credulous subjects that he is doing something great and glorious. And our danger from him is, not that he will attempt a permanent colonization of Mexico, (a waste of his resources which would rather be for our interest,) but that some day, without formal declaration of war or other previous warning, he will make a naval raid on New-Orleans, or some other of our ports.

CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862.

The Tax on Silver.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your issue of this morning on the "Reduction of Taxation," showing that the Internal Revenue will far exceed the estimate of the Committee of Ways and Means, and suggesting that it will be one of the first duties of Congress at the approaching session to see what parts of the act to "Provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, and pay Interest on the Public Debt," may be amended, is, in my judgment, well timed, and among the articles taxed, which might be released, as the tax brings "peculiar hardship," I would suggest that of silver plate, kept for use, which is exempt, only to the extent of forty ounces. My reasons are, that there are thousands of persons throughout the country, many of them women, living on very small incomes, who have had bequeathed them their portion of family silver from the estates of deceased relatives, prized by them not alone for its intrinsic value, but also for the association connected with the bequest, who will be forced to sell at least some portion of it, from their real inability to pay the tax.

HEIRLOOM.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1862.

Frauds on the Treasury.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is but natural that there should be frauds on the Treasury Department in the Engraving and Printing contracts. Those contracts have never been given to the lowest bidder, and have never been thrown open to competition among business men. They have always been the gift of Departmental favor. Even while the country is suffering for lack of the postal currency, the Department insists upon waiting the slow movements of its favorites, who meanwhile find plenty of time to do work for private parties. The Government would do well to throw open its Engraving and Printing contracts to fair competition.

ENGRAVER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

Brutal Murder in Princeton, N. J.

From the Newark Advertiser of Saturday.

Yesterday, the citizens of Princeton, in this State, were thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement, from the fact that one of its most respectable inhabitants, Mr. JAMES ROWAND, a jeweler, had been murdered on Thursday evening, and the body thrown over the cemetery wall in the burrying-ground, where it was found in the morning. It appears that Mr. ROWAND closed his store at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, and was proceeding homeward, when he was followed by a strange man, who had been prowling about Princeton and Kingston for the past week; and that, upon reaching the cemetery, the stranger assailed him with a heavy club, which had been previously secreted by the wall, laying him dead, probably, at the first blow, then throwing both body and club over the wall. A fracture, five inches long, was found on the head of deceased. The carpet-bag which Mr. ROWLAND was accustomed to use for carrying valuables between the store and his house was found beside the body, the murderer having taken the key of the store in search of property. At a late hour of the night, the family of Mr. ROWLAND, becoming concerned about his unusual absence, his son went to the store and found it open, but his father was not there. Yesterday morning the body was found about thirty rods distant from the centre of the town, in the cemetery, face downward, in a pool of blood; beside it lay the club, the carpet-bag, and key to the safe in the store, which the murderer missed. It appears that the stranger suspected of this cold-blooded transaction was first noticed in Princeton about a week ago, where he put up at the Central Hotel. He was well dressed, and said he had come from Washington, was a native of Boston, but did not give his name. He was intelligent, and disposed to talk only to men of his own calibre. He was anxious to know the wealthiest and most prominent citizens. He was tall and heavy, had a small mouth and large feet.

Deceased had resided in Princeton for twenty years, belonged to the M. E. Church, and had an unblemished character. The city authorities of Princeton have offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the murderer.

Gen. McClellan and the Common Council of Philadelphia.

On Friday the Philadelphia Common Council adopted the following series of resolutions.

Resolved, &c., That the City of Philadelphia welcome to his native place, Major-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, whose noble valor, talent, and patriotism, twice consecrated to the service of his country in the hour of her extremest peril, have crowned her arms with victory, and delivered the soil of Pennsylvania from the peril of invasion.

Second. That with every title to a nation's gratitude, founded upon eminent public services, demonstrating his right to be regarded as the bravest and best of her leaders, he carries with him in his retirement the consolation that neither jealousy nor ingratitude can rob him of the affection of his countrymen, or take from him those rewards which in due time assuredly wait upon him who so greatly serves the State.

Third. That in the conduct of Gen. McCLELLAN, in connection with his retirement from the command of the Army of the Potomac, he demonstrates that, having triumphed over the enemies of his country, he has also triumphed over himself, thus giving a fresh proof that he is worthy of the confidence which his countrymen have reposed in him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONORS TO GEN. BANKS.

The General is Requested to Address the Citizens of New-York, but Positively Declines—Complimentary Resolutions.

The Committee having in charge the project of doing honor to Gen. BANKS on behalf of the citizens of New-York, met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, Judge PEABODY in the chair. There being conflicting reports as to whether Gen. BANKS would or would not address a public meeting of the merchants and other citizens of the Metropolis, it was decided to appoint a committee to wait upon the General and ascertain his views with certainty. Messrs. Peabody, Marshall, Judge Bonney, Judge Davies, and Col. Howe were deputed such committee, and waited upon Gen. BANKS, at his quarters, where Mr. MARSHALL, on behalf of the Committee, formally invited Gen. BANKS to address the citizens of this City, at any convenient time and place during the present week.

Gen. BANKS, while acknowledging the compliment, declined the invitation, stating that his official duties would render such a proceeding totally impracticable.

Judge PEABODY further said, that if anything the Committee could say or do could possibly influence the General to alter his determination, it would be gladly said or done, but, in view of the decided declination by Gen. BANKS, they could only regret that the demands of duty rendered a gratification of their desires by the General impossible.

The Committee having duly reported the result of the interview, the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. CHARLES GOULD, on behalf of the Sub-Committee on Resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

In the strange exigencies and dangers of our country we are cheered by the knowledge that those exigencies and dangers are gradually and surely merging to places of responsibility and power men in whom we can trust as wise in council, brave in action, and able at once to lead and to command.

The citizens of New-York deeply regret that they cannot be permitted in a public reception to show their respect for, and their confidence in, Major-Gen. BANKS; and,

The Committee appointed to tender that reception, have unanimously

Resolved, That in common with loyal men in every loyal State of the Union, the citizens of New-York congratulate themselves and their country that Gen. BANKS is about to lead a division of the Army of Freedom, and they rely on the energy and courage which he has so well shown in civil and military life, in camp and in the field; they rely on his loyalty and honor to complete what has been already so well begun, in planting the flag which symbolizes everything we cherish in national honor, and everything we love in National Freedom, on every foot of United States soil.

And, they hope to welcome and honor his return when the conflict is over, and the victory for freedom and for Union is won, and won forever.

Signed on behalf of the Committee of citizens,

CHAS. A. PEABODY,
CHARLES GOULD,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,
A. J. H. DUGANNE.

After ordering the resolution engrossed, and presented to Gen. BANKS by the Secretary, Mr. CEPHAS BRAINARD, and adding Judge BONNEY to the Committee, the meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Counsels' Bill for Defending Mary Real—Law Books for the Judges—The New Military Tax—Another Refusal to Vote on the Nomination for City Hall Commissioner—Surplusage of Two Appropriations Transferred.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

A bill of EDWIN JAMES and THOMAS DUNPHY for defending MARY REAL, who was tried for murder, and amounting to $1,037 80, was presented and referred.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery were directed to confer with the Judges of the several Courts of Record in regard to procuring them a necessary supply of such standard legal works as they do not now possess.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Committee on Annual Taxes to have the number of persons whose exemptions from military duty are filed with the County Clerk, and of those who have made the annual parade, as required by law, (about 25,000 in all, it is estimated,) deducted from the *per capita* military tax of $1 for non-performance of military duty by persons enrolled for the same, and for which the County is made responsible.

By a vote of 6 to 5 the Board refused to discharge the new Court-house Committee from further consideration of the Mayor's nomination of Mr. CHURCHILL for City Hall Commissioner.

On the recommendation of the Comptroller estimated surplus balances of $15,000 of the appropriation for officers' and witnesses' fees, and $4,500 of the appropriation for the support of detained witnesses were transferred as follows:

To the appropriation for county contingencies	$8,000
To the appropriation for advertising	2,000
To the appropriation for lighting, cleaning, &c.	7,000
To the appropriation for repairs to buildings	2,500
Total	$19,500

By the Comptroller's monthly financial statement it appears that the expenses of the county, to Nov. 1, amounted to $4,418,283 11, leaving the balance in the county treasury on that date of $617,918 86.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Trial Trip of the Naugatuck with Her New Gun.

ANOTHER PILL FOR FORT DARLING.

The United States Stevens Battery *Naugatuck*, made a trial trip up the river on Monday, to test the qualities of her new gun, which is to succeed that which burst at Fort Darling.

Mr. RICHARDSON, partner of Gen. JAMES, the rifled-cannon inventor, now deceased, Capt. NORRIS, of the Revenue Service, Capt. WILSON, and the officers of the *Naugatuck*, were on board.

The vessel left Hoboken at 2 o'clock P. M., and started up the river. It was raining rather heavily. Arrived at the Palisades, steam was shut off, and 10 pounds of powder—the regular charge is 12 or 14—was put in the gun, with a shot weighing 104 pounds. The discharge was satisfactory, the ball entering the earth without hitting the water. It was elevated a little.

The second shot was elevated about 60°, and was intended to strike as high up on the earthern wall as possible. It struck some short distance from the top and burst.

The third shot was fired with about two degrees of elevation, and struck near the foot of the "Mortar Mountains."

The recoil of the gun was not more than about fourteen inches at any time. There was but one new principle involved in the experiment, which was chiefly intended to try how the new gun worked, and the vessel's general arrangements, which have been improved since her arrival here.

The new principle alluded to is an india-rubber apparatus for checking the recoil of a gun. It is of an ingenius nature, and admirably answered the purposes for which it was intended. Of course an analytical exposition of it would be improper at present.

The new gun of the *Naugatuck* is a regular navy 42-pounder, which was rifled at the James establishment. It is strengthened by a brass re-inpree, cast over the breech, and is about five inches thick and thirty inches long. The piece itself weighs about six or seven tons. The one that burst weighed about five tons. After the trial the vessel returned to her anchorage, where she will remain for a few days.

The *Naugatuck* does not belong to the navy. She is in the service of the Treasury Department, and flies the revenue flag. When she was presented to the Government a sort of promise was given that she would be put into active hostile service, as it was desired by the builder that the plan on which she is built should get a fair trial under fire. There is no iron armor on this vessel. Her hull is iron up to the main deck. In action she is submerged so as to be almost on a level with the water. Between the spar or top deck and the lower apartments, there are from two to three feet of water. This water is the armor. A shot striking the deck is supposed to ricochet and pass away. The upper works on the spar deck are not necessary, being intended for officers' comforts. There are two of JAMES' brass 12-pounders on the top deck. The breech of the gun, however, is exposed in a fight, as the lowering of the muzzle to load necessitates a corresponding elevation of the breech. There are four compartments, which are divided by three bulkheads "athwart ships," the forward and after are filled with water by two of Andrew's Centrifugal pumps, driven by two oscillating engines, which are sped by a belt. The engines are 110 horse-power, carry 70 pounds of steam, and make 75 turns a minute. This is the average speed. The cylinders are 15 by 24 inches in diameter. The boiler is fed by one of GIFFORD's injectors. The berth-deck is the loading-room of the gun.

The *Naugatuck* is now nearly ready for service. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Lieutenant-Commanding, J. WALL WILSON; Deck Officers, Messrs. Morton and Burling; Chief Engineer, Thomas Lingle; Assistant Engineer, Joseph White.

More About White, the Counterfeiter.

HE IS ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

In the TIMES, of Wednesday last, was published an account of the arrest of a counterfeiter, named GEORGE WHITE, of No. 233 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, upon the charge of being extensively engaged in counterfeiting. Since his arrest, on Tuesday of last week, some new facts have been brought to light in regard to the offender. He had a place of business at No. 88 Cedar-street, where for months past he has carried on his nefarious business under the name of T. H. Bentley & Co. WHITE is said to have been formerly an employe of the American Bank Note Company, but about seven months ago he left the employ of that institution, and since that time it appears that he has been engaged in getting up, on an extensive scale, a great variety of plates for counterfeiting bills on the following banks, viz.:

Fives on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, New-York.
Ones on the Farmers' Bank of Reading, Pennsylvania.
Fives on the Bank of Palmyra, New-York.
Fives and tens on the Waterbury Bank, Connecticut.
Twos on the Liberty Bank, of Providence, R. I.
Twos on the Pocassett Bank, of Fall River, R. I.
Fives on the Bank of Orange County, New-York.
Fives on the Commercial Bank, of Glens Falls, N. Y.
Fives on the Bank of Orange County, Vermont.

Yesterday the Chief of the Detective Police of Philadelphia, Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, appeared before the Tombs Police Court and made a complaint against the accused. Whereupon the latter was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the charges of counterfeiting which were preferred against him. All the paraphernalia of the counterfeiting business was produced in Court. It consisted of a very large number of finely finished plates and vignettes, and various other articles used by counterfeiters in the prosecution of their business.

Justice Dowling, before whom the prisoner was brought, after hearing the testimony of the Chief of Police, Franklin, and that of some other witnesses, concluded to send the prisoner to Brooklyn for trial. The accused is about 56 years of age, and so far as appearance goes, he may well claim to be on a par with our best class of citizens. The Police, however, know him to be an old offender. It is thought that there are a large number of counterfeit bills upon the abovenamed banks in circulation.

How to Catch the Alabama.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not to be doubted that our Government is taking unusual efforts to capture the privateer *Alabama*, whose raids upon our shipping have already been severe, and which, unless stopped, will bring heavy loss to our mercantile marine. We believe it is no secret that the splendid steamer *Vanderbilt* has been sent off on this mission.

We fear, however, that this steamer, although in some respects fully capable of overtaking the *Alabama*, may be found to require too frequent coaling to be very efficacious in such an expedition. We need a vessel which, while able to overtake the privateer, can carry a supply of coal sufficient to enable her to be at sea a long time.

The *Vanderbilt* uses one hundred tons of coal per diem, and at this rate cannot be at sea to exceed twenty to thirty days. Her rigging and spars are too light to be of much use without steam. While, if she could get fairly upon the chase, her speed and weight of metal are sufficient to destroy the enemy, if the chase extended too long, or the *Alabama* should lie quietly in some *neutral* English port, and thus compel the *Vanderbilt* to keep up steam outside of the harbor, she would in a few days become powerless to harm her adversary.

Of all the screw sloops-of-war lately built by our navy, we believe there is but one, the *Iroquois*, which has any reputation for great speed. We have, however, in our navy one ship which has all the requirements necessary to destroy the *Alabama*—the *Powhatan*. Her speed is greater than the privateer—her consumption of coal is about twenty tons a day. Under sail alone she makes easily nine knots an hour. Her weight of metal is heavy enough to destroy the *Alabama* at one broadside; and she has a Captain who, without disparaging others, is equal to the task. Once put Capt. Godon after Semmes, and no doublings or turnings will avail to escape. He is one of the best officers in the navy—a practical sailor, fertile in expedients, unwearied in his exertions, earnest in his efforts—his whole heart would be in the work, as would be that of every man in his ship.

Besides all this, the *Powhatan*, from the draft of water she requires, is not as useful as a blockader off Charleston as a lighter vessel would be. She would not be missed off Charleston, and soon the *Alabama* would be missed off of the ocean.

BROOKLYN.

The Brinsmade Affair.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY TO BE TRIED BEFORE THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners, held on the 15th inst., it was ordered that charges be preferred against Superintendent Kennedy; the specifications to be the allegations contained in the correspondence between S. L. M. Barlow and Simeon Draper, Provost-Marshal, in reference to the case of Mrs. Brinsmade, already published.

To-morrow has accordingly been fixed upon for the trial of the Superintendent, and the proceedings before the Commissioners in this case will be watched with great interest.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 15, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	35
Complaints for which no cause existed	0
Notices for abatement served	43
Abatements of nuisances under notice	79
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	102
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	429
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	64
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	11
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	0
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	60
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	213
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,400

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 10th day of Nov. to the 17th day of Nov., 1862: Men, 86; Women, 82; Boys, 93; Girls, 83.....Total, 344. Adults, 168; Children, 176. Males, 179; Females, 165. Colored Persons, 8.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	5	Premature birth	7
Bones, joints, &c	2	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	57
Brain and nerves	45	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	22
Generative organs	2	Unknown	1
Heart, and blood vessels	13	Urinary organs	5
Lungs, throat, &c	152	Violence, accidents, &c	16
Old age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	1		
Total	344		

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 18, 1861............392—Dec. 48
Week ending Nov. 10, 1862—
From acute diseases............158
From chronic diseases............126
From external causes, &c............25—309
Week ending Nov. 17, 1862—
From acute diseases............176
From chronic diseases............132
From external causes, &c............36—344
Increase this week............30

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Felonious Assault on a Soldier.—Officer Bloomer, of the Twentieth Precinct, yesterday arrested Wm. Quackenbush, upon the charge of committing a felonious assault upon Hugh Porter, a soldier in the Ninety-fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V. The latter had been informed that his wife, who was a woman of bad repute, had been living with Quackenbush during his absence. He therefore went to the residence of the accused for the purpose of inducing his wife to return to her allegiance and to the home which he had provided for her. Upon his arrival at Quackenbush's house he was accosted in a very rude manner, and when he began to explain the occasion of his visit, the prisoner immediately knocked him down, kicked and stamped upon him, thereby inflicting dangerous internal injuries. The injured man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the result.

A Course of Historical Lectures.—Rev. John Lord, widely and very favorably known as an instructive and interesting lecturer, commenced last week Tuesday at the Young Ladies' Institute of Mlle. Rostan, No. 30 West Twenty-fifth-street, a systematic course of instruction, by means of lectures, on "The Progress of Christian Civilization, from the Planting of the Church to the Reformation," for the benefit of ladies who wish to follow up that interesting subject. The lectures are under the patronage of the leading clergymen, and many distinguished laymen of the City, and are of the most valuable character. The lectures are delivered on the Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week.

A Pickpocket Caught.—William Wilson, a notorious pickpocket, was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Simons, of the Third Precinct, upon the charge of picking the pocket of Reuben H. Underhill of a portmonnaie containing the sum of $22. The offence was committed on an Eighth-avenue car. Wilson was taken before Justice Connolly, and committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer. Soon after the prisoner was taken into custody he broke away from the Officer who had him in charge, and it was with much difficulty that he was again captured. Upon being searched about $150 in good money were found upon his person.

Burglary at Harlem.—Mr. Polley, one of the principal police telegraph operators, received a dispatch yesterday afternoon, at Police Headquarters, to the effect that his house at Harlem had been entered and robbed, during the temporary absence of the family, of everything valuable contained therein. Mr. Polley's loss will probably amount to $1,500. No clue has been obtained to the burglars. It is believed that some person living in the immediate vicinity, and knowing all the circumstances connected with Mr. Polley's family, has committed the deed, otherwise the whole transaction is totally inexplicable.

Second Oration of Mr. T. Mason Jones.—This evening, at Irving Hall, Mr. T. Mason Jones gives his second oration. The subject will be "Curran, and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar." Mr. Jones having created so great a sensation with his first oration, no doubt, this evening, Irving Hall will be crowded.

The Higher Wages Movement.—Last evening the licensed hackmen met at No. 42 Prince-street, to take measures for the protection of themselves from unlicensed hackmen. Resolutions were passed, recommending the presentation of a petition to the Board of Aldermen, praying that the ordinance relating to hack drivers be amended so as to place them on the same footing with owners as regards licenses.

Fireman's Funeral.—Mr. Theodore Mangum, Insurance Patrolman, who lost his life at the late fire in Houston-street, will be buried to-day at 1 o'clock from the Attorney-street Church. Deceased was an exempt member of No. 13 Hose. Firemen are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn City Canvass.—The Common Council Committee having charge of the returns of the late election for city officers have footed up the vote cast for each candidate, showing the following result:

TAX COMMISSIONERS.			
Hugh O'Rourke, D	16,789	Fred. Scholes, R	12,935
COLLECTOR OF TAXES.			
Edmund Driggs, D	17,630	C. H. Kimball, R	12,277
COMPTROLLER.			
Thos. H. Faron, D	17,761	Thos. Cotrel, R	12,371
AUDITOR.			
James Lynch, D	17,648	A. M. Bliss, R	12,557
CITY TREASURER.			
Nathan B. Morse, D	17,680	Ed. A. Lambert, R	12,442

Supposed Foul Play.—The body of a man was picked up at the foot of Partition-street, yesterday morning, and from some apparent wounds it is supposed he was the victim of foul play. The deceased was about 45 years of age, five feet nine inches in height, dark hair sprinkled with gray. Had on dark green striped pantaloons, white cotton overshirt and canton-flannel undershirt, spring gaiter-boots, no coat. Had been in the water several weeks, and was greatly decomposed. Some marks of supposed violence were, however, visible, among them a large gash in the neck. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Hegeman, who will to-day order a *post-mortem* examination.

Burglars Captured.—Two young men named Alfred Russell and John Kelly, were arrested about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, while in the act of perpetrating a burglary in the store of John Riley, on the corner of Hoyt and Wyckoff streets. Some of the stolen articles were found in their possession, as were also a number of skeleton keys. The accused were taken before Justice Berrum, and waiving an examination, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Cases Before the Kings County Grand Jury.—The case of Radetsky, who is accused of the murder of Fellner, the diamond Jew, was brought up before the Grand Jury of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. It is supposed that Fellner was murdered in Brooklyn, and that the body floated to the Jersey shore, where it was found. The prisoner is now confined in the Monmouth County (N. J.) Jail. The examination of the witnesses will occupy several days.

Death from Bruises.—John Coghlan, who was burned by the ignition of some combustible material in the saltpetre manufactory in Furman-street, which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, died at his residence in James-street yesterday, in consequence of injuries sustained. Coroner Norris will hold an inquest this morning.

Kings County Circuit Court Calendar, Nov. 19.—Nos. 106, 38, 40, 91.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Nov. 18, 1862.

Present, John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Hall, Dayton, Jeremiah and Froment.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated—Nos. 55, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67. Enumerated—Nos. 264, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36; 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2803, 1491, 2747, 2549, 3409, 3113, 3415, 3417, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447. *Part II.*—Nos. 3482, 3780, 3786, 3788, 3800, 3814, 3220 3416, 3826, 3828, 3832, 3834, 3840, 3842, 3854, 3856, 3862, 3864, 3366, 3868.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 372, 272, 275, 296, 297, 314, 321, 277½, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 995, 987, 1093, 931, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041. *Part II.*—Nos. 488, 2242, 2622, 2624, 2626, 2628, 2632, 2634, 2638, 2640, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2650, 2652.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1424, 430, 615, 1558, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1357, 1436, 1499, 367, 1656, 1658, 1404. *Part II.*—Nos. 2502, 1567, 1580, 1583, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1648, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1653.

Foreclosure—Mechanic's Lien Postponed to a Prior Recorded Mortgage.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Peter Morris vs. *Elizabeth Way, et al.*—This action was brought to foreclose a mortgage made by the defendant, Mrs. Way, to the plaintiff, to secure $700. It appeared on the trial that some time prior to giving the mortgage the plaintiff and Mrs. Way entered into a contract in which the plaintiff was to convey to Mrs. Way six lots of land on Forty-second-street, and make certain advances to aid in the erection of six dwelling-houses thereon, Mrs. Way agreeing to erect the dwellings and take the conveyance, and give the mortgages back for the purchase money and advances. At the time this mortgage was given, as claimed, the defendant had received all advances under the contract, but was unable to complete the buildings for want of means, whereupon the plaintiff deeded the property to her and took mortgages for the price of the lots and all the advances which he had agreed to make; he then made the additional advance of $700, and took the mortgage sought to be foreclosed on all the property, to secure it; this was shown to be a necessary advance to complete the buildings, and that it was actually used for that purpose, and so as recorded on March 30, 1860. The defendant, O'Callaghan, having performed work and furnished materials on the buildings, filed his mechanic's lien on April 20, 1860, and established it by a judgment of foreclosure of his lien in the New-York Common Pleas.

O'Callaghan insisted that by his lien he acquired all the interest which the defendant took by the contract, and, consequently, as by the contract she was to have the property after paying the advances and price of the lots; and O'Callaghan, having done his work under that contract, the parties could not affect his interest by any subsequent agreement. The plaintiff insisted that the mortgage was a conditional conveyance, and being recorded before the lien, was prior to it; also that the advances having been made in good faith, and the contractor being unable to complete the buildings without the advance, and inasmuch as O'Callaghan would have had no lien upon premises, unless Mrs. Way had performed her contract; as she could have no interest unless she performed it, therefore the advance was for O'Callaghan's benefit, as without it he would have taken nothing.

Judgment for plaintiff for principal and interest, with decree of foreclosure.

D. M. Porter for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford for defendant, O'Callaghan.

About a Transaction in Gold.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Potter.

Henry Dieffenbach et al. vs. *A. Wallach et al.*—The plaintiffs sought to recover of defendants some $1,400, principal and interest, alleged to be due for 1,082 pennyweights of gold sold defendants in February, 1859. The defence set up was, that the plaintiffs took in payment, at their own risk, a note made by H. Solomons & Co., upon which they had sued and obtained judgment.

It appeared that at the maturing of the note, the plaintiffs brought their action against Solomons & Co. to collect it, and obtained judgment, but did not succeed in getting the money, as Solomons & Co. had in the meantime failed.

The evidence was somewhat conflicting as to the fact whether the note was taken by the plaintiffs in payment, or at the risk of the defendants.

Verdict for defendants.

Miller, Stoughtenburg & Miller for plaintiffs; N. B. Montfort and Henry L. Clinton for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lyon vs. *Stoker*.—Motion denied.

Collins vs. *Legendre et al.*; *Dennis* vs. *Roberts*—Motions granted.

Doty vs. *Miller*.—Motion denied.

Lillie, &c., vs. *Dunscomb et al.*—Report confirmed.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company vs. *Stewart et al.*—Order granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

Morris vs. *Way et al.*—Judgment of sale ordered.

Before Justice Mullin.

Ten Broeck vs. *Douglass et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Hartley vs. *Dunscomb*.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs; findings, &c., on file.

Woodbury et al. vs. *Canfield et al.*—Reference ordered to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to report, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 18, 1862.

$7,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	100	200	Erie Railway	63
10,000	U. S. 6s, '67 Reg.	101⅛	100	do	62⅞
45,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ c.		150	do.....b60	62⅞
	Notes	104	300	do	62⅞
13,000	do	103⅞	600	do.....s60	62¾
14,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98¼	350	do	62⅞
3,000	Ill. C. Bonds, '62	101⅛	200	do.....s10	62⅛
2,000	Ind. St. 6s, W.L.	95	300	do	62⅛
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	51⅝	100	Erie Railway Pr.s30	90¼
1,000	do	51⅝	450	do	90¼
6,000	Mo. St. 6s, Iss. to		100	do	90⅝
	H. & St. Jo.	75⅛	100	do.....s30	90⅛
2,500	Cal. State 7s	113⅛	100	do.....s10	90¼
1,000	Minn. St. 8 ℔ct. B.	105	200	Hudson River R	75
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s	106	50	do.....b30	75
5,000	Erie R. 4th m. bs.	100	100	do.....b30	74⅞
3,000	do	100¼	100	do	74¾
7,000	B., N.Y.&E. 1st M.	98⅛	100	do.....s30	74⅛
7,000	Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st		100	Harlem Railroad	20⅛
	M. S. F. Bs.	112⅛	200	do.....s30	20⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.	103⅛	400	do	20⅝
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. B	108	100	Harlem R. P	48¼
500	do	107⅜	200	Reading R.....s10	75⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M	115	300	do	75⅛
1,000	Hud. R. R. C. B.	96	56	Mich. Central R	88¾
500	Alt. &T.H. 1st M.	98	50	do.....s30	88⅛
8,000	A.&T.H. 2d m.pf.	78	100	do	88⅝
2,000	A. & T.H. Inc. bds.	58	800	do	88⅛
6,000	C.&N.W. Asst. Bs.	58	200	do	88⅝
1,000	Chi.&N.W. 1st m.	77	400	Tol., Wa. & West. Pf	78
10,000	Ch. & N.W. 2d m.	31	700	Mich. S.& N.I.R	40⅛
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bs.	50	50	do.....b30	40⅛
3,000	M. &P. DuC. 1st m.	104	200	do.....s30	40¼
3,000	P., Ft. W. &C. 2dm.	92	50	do.....s10	40⅜
2,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3dm.	71	100	do	40⅜
20	B'k of State of N.Y.	98	300	M.So. & N. I. G. S.	83¼
24	Bank of Commerce.	98	200	do	83⅛
20	Am. Ex. Bank	96	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	76⅝
16	Hanover Bank	87	100	do.....s30	76¼
20	Metropolitan Bank	103¾	50	do.....s30	76⅛
40,000	American Gold	131¾	50	do.....b30	76¾
27,000	do	131⅝	400	do.....s30	76
60,000	do.....s30	131⅝	1100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	40
65,000	do.....s30	131¼	1000	do	40¼
5,000	do.....s60	131	100	do.....b30	40⅛
50	Canton Company	18	200	do	40⅛
50	Cum. Coal Pref	12	200	do.....b30	40¾
100	do	12⅛	250	Gal. and Chi. R.,s10	82¼
300	Pac. Mail St. Co	122	100	do.....s15	82¼
150	do.....s10	122	50	do	82
100	do.....s30	121⅞	200	do	82¼
50	do	122⅛	250	do	82⅞
200	do.....s30	122	200	Cleve. & Tol. R	67⅞
50	do.....s20	122	100	do	67⅞
100	Penn. Coal Co	113	300	do.....b30	67⅞
150	N. Y. Cen. R	103¾	50	do.....s30	67⅛
100	do.....b10	103¾	500	do.....s30	67
250	do	103⅝	600	do	67¼
400	do	103⅝	200	Chic. & Rock I.R. b10	80⅞
100	Mil. & Pr.duC. R	33½	400	do	80
50	Pt. Ft. W.&C.R.b30	53⅝	10	Chi. Bur. & Qu. R.	88⅝
50	do.....s60	53	200	do	89

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103¾	1000	Erie Railway.....b60	63
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Con.	104	300	do	62⅞
10,000	do	103⅞	150	do.....s30	62⅞
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct.		600	do	62⅞
	Notes	104	400	do	62⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98¼	100	Reading R. R.	75⅛
3,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn.		450	Mich. Cen. R	88½
	and St. Jo	75⅛	100	do.....b10	88⅛
15,000	Erie 3d M. B. '83	107	500	M. So. & N. I. R	40¼
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100⅞	500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83
8,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	101	300	Ill. Cen. R. S.....s30	76
2,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtg.	115	100	do.....s30	76¼
5,000	P., F.W.&C. 1st m.	106	150	do	76⅛
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	81	100	do.....b60	77
23,000	Amer. Gold	131⅝	300	Cleve. & Pitts. R	40⅛
5,000	do.....b30	131⅝	100	do	40⅝
10,000	do.....s60	130⅞	100	Gal. & Chic. R	82⅛
1,300	do	131⅜	300	Clev. & Tol. R.....s10	67⅛
150	Pa. Mail St. Co	121⅞	200	do	67⅛
50	do.....s10	121⅞	50	do	67⅛
250	do	122	100	Chic. & R. I. R.....b10	80
50	do.....s30	121⅞	50	Pitt., F.W. & C.R. s30	53
60	Penn. Coal Co	114	11	do	52⅛
600	N. Y. Central R	103¾	50	do.....b30	53⅛
250	Erie R. Pref.	90⅛	25	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	89
100	do	90⅞	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	34
1200	Harlem Railroad	21⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	83⅛
200	do	21⅛			

Tuesday, Nov. 18—P. M.

We learn from Washington, this afternoon, that the 7.30 ℔ cent. Loan has been awarded as follows:

On bids over the rate of 103.05 ℔ cent......$9,505,050
On bids at 103.05 ℔ cent......4,108,400
Total amount awarded......$13,613,450

The amount bid for at 103.05 is stated, by the latest telegraph, to be $6,910,000, and the amount awarded at this figure about 60 ℔ cent of the bidding. The whole amount bid for, at all prices, as telegraphed last evening, is $30,148,000.

The leading Money Brokers in this City and Philadelphia, who participate in the awards, for themselves and friends, are as follows:

M. Ketchum & Son	$2,900,000
Thompson Brothers	1,000,000
Livermore, Clewes & Co	1,100,000
Clark, Dodge & Co	700,000
Vermilye & Co	400,000
G. S. Robbins & Son	400,000
Winslow, Lanier & Co	250,000
Jay, Cooke & Co., Philadelphia	1,000,000
Total by leading Money Brokers	$7,750,000

There is much satisfaction expressed at the result of the bidding. The errors by telegraph, last night, when corrected, leave the bidders at 103.05 about 60 ℔ cent. of the sums which they offered for, in place of 40 ℔ cent. The price of this Stock, to-day, is 104 ℔ cent., and accrued interest, which is full ¾ ℔ cent. advance on the average rate of the award. A number of the successful takers refuse to name a price below 104⅜@104½ ℔ cent.

The market for Money, to-day, is well supplied at 6 ℔ cent. It will be noticed from our Washington dispatch that the Secretary of the Treasury will immediately reimburse the $10,000,000, advanced to him in this City, and $2,000,000 in Boston and Philadelphia last week, out of the proceeds of the new Loan, so that very little Money will be moved in the settlement of this negotiation. The price of Gold fell to 131⅛@130⅝, and Exchange closes for the Cunarder to-morrow at 146 ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills. The Exports of Domestic Produce this week are large. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending Nov. 18 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$3,254,892	$3,982,986	$3,780,451
Prev. reported	84,889,968	114,569,702	131,548,405
Since Jan. 1	$88,144,860	$118,552,688	$135,328,856

The Stock market is firm on the Government Securities, to-day, while the speculative Railway Shares are scarcely as strong as at the close of the dealings on Monday. There appears to be some realizing by parties who bought on the depression of last week. At the afternoon Board there was a good demand for nearly all descriptions, on the basis of 62⅞, cash, and 63, buyer 60 days, for Erie Old Shares, and the Western Stocks in proportion.

Later in the afternoon the Railways fell off ⅛@½ ℔ cent., as compared with the printed sales, and the market manifested some dullness on the Share list generally at the close of the dealings. The following prices were quoted, as compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	103⅜	103¾	N. Y. Central	103⅜	103⅜
U. S. 5s, 1874	91⅝	91⅛	Erie Common	63⅛	62⅞
Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts.	104	104	Erie Preferred	90⅛	90⅛
U.S. Cus. Notes	125⅛	125⅛	Hudson	76	74⅝
Missouris	51⅛	51⅛	Mich. Central	89¼	88
Tennessees	53⅛	53⅛	Mich. Southern	40⅞	39⅞
Pacific	122	121⅞	Illinois Central	77	76
Panama	155	155	Toledo	67⅛	66⅞
Rock Island	80⅛	79⅛	Pittsburgh	40⅞	39⅞
Galena	83⅛	81⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	81	82⅛
Harlem	21	20⅞	Gold	131⅞	131⅞

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107	Broadway	140
Manhattan	128	American Exchange	96
Merchants'	103	Hanover	87
Mechanics'	106	Irving	76
Union	105	Metropolitan	103¾
America	110	Grocers'	88
National	95	Shoe & Leather	101⅛
Merchants' Exchange	92	St. Nicholas	92
State of New-York	95	Marine	120
Commerce	97⅛	Importers' & Traders'	102
Commerce Scrip Stock	96	Park	117⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105	T. H. & A. 2ds pref	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	107	Chi. & N. W. Int Bs	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d s.	75
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. first Ass.	57⅛
Erie seconds, '79	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
Erie thirds, '83	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	50
Erie fourths, '80	100⅛	Lack. & W. Bonds	113
Erie fifths, '88	99	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Tol. & Wab. seconds	81
Hudson 2ds, s. f. '85	112	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	103⅛
Hudson thirds, '75	100	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Hudson, con., '67	96	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109⅛	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c.' 69-73	108	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Mich. Cen. n.f., 8 ℔c. '82	112⅛	N. J. Cen. firsts	106
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℔c.	116	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔c. seconds	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	106
N. Ind. & Goshen L., '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	92
Mch. So. & N. In. s.f. 7 ℔c	103	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔c., '75	108	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72⅛

The earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway, for the week ending Nov. 7, were as follows:

From passengers	$10,887 74
From freight	17,854 99
From mails and express	645 82
Total	$29,388 55
For corresponding week in 1861	19,089 86
Increase in 1862	$10,298 69

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for the month of October, were as follows:

From passengers	$33,842 60
From freight	81,598 82
From mails, express, &c	3,445 84
Total	$118,887 26
Same month in 1861	74,139 82
Increase in 1862	$44,747 44

For the first week in November, the earnings were:

In 1862	$28,856 35
In 1861	16,167 11
Increase in 1862	$12,689 24

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $751,285 10, including for Customs $145,000; payments, $701,054 31; balance, $10,046,250 83.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.
Philadelphia	$4,677,000	$4,656,000	$[illegible],000	$856,000
North America	4,261,422	4,152,358	568,480	562,684
Farmers & Mech.	5,349,535	5,259,728	1,082,372	1,083,400
Commercial	2,065,000	1,952,000	253,000	259,000
Mechanics'	2,331,000	2,353,000	208,200	208,268
N. Liberties	2,272,000	2,141,000	353,000	353,000
Southwark	1,380,912	1,356,000	191,668	190,584
Kensington	958,252	959,508	144,350	144,428
Penn Township	1,082,695	1,089,107	174,557	174,560
Western	2,173,126	2,089,095	361,407	369,910
Man. & Mech	1,808,855	1,760,310	144,420	144,435
Commerce	753,980	650,765	161,839	161,876
Girard	2,478,707	2,547,729	372,900	367,072
Tradesmen's	834,919	793,487	130,703	130,708
Consolidation	925,499	871,256	111,605	116,417
City	1,101,416	1,073,101	145,090	144,316
Commonwealth	634,853	626,417	76,963	76,963
Corn Exchange	777,000	788,000	113,000	112,000
Union	871,000	859,000	69,000	69,000
Total	36,737,071	35,978,123	5,511,954	5,524,621

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.
Philadelphia	$2,922,000	$2,892,000	$316,000	$338,000
North America	2,795,796	2,974,092	477,472	485,401
Farmers & Mech	5,307,984	5,339,101	135,310	138,065
Commercial	1,526,000	1,396,000	216,000	226,000
Mechanics'	1,433,000	1,478,000	369,000	388,090
N. Liberties	1,853,000	1,850,000	118,000	126,000
Southwark	1,217,773	1,222,716	42,775	43,820
Kensington	980,162	956,100	273,716	287,224
Penn Township	891,888	857,302	162,475	165,670
Western	1,835,871	1,805,914	123,630	132,060
Man. & Mech	1,008,345	980,870	421,040	416,310
Commerce	813,939	769,265	51,670	53,280
Girard	1,531,619	1,678,496	304,224	311,927
Tradesmen's	645,705	687,813	194,388	193,675
Consolidation	460,362	436,554	377,679	380,464
City	634,891	625,841	296,266	292,366
Commonwealth	381,787	280,614	302,130	308,225
Corn Exchange	671,000	624,000	164,000	170,000
Union	457,000	438,000	310,000	312,000
Total	27,368,122	27,396,678	4,655,775	4,763,487

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company's receipts for ten months, as compared with last year:

	1861.	1862.
January	$100,922	$103,494
February	88,201	96,939
March	88,790	103,020
April	94,630	94,957
May	83,856	94,156
June	88,505	97,337
July	92,802	101,837
August	91,958	103,222
September	89,356	99,435
October	97,857	107,092
Totals	$916,877	$1,001,509
		916,877
Total increase in ten months		$84,632

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 24 bbls. Ashes, 12,415 bbls. Flour, 903 bbls. and 539 bags Corn Meal, 71,454 bushels Wheat, 140,795 bushels Corn, 2,968 bushels Barley, 19,767 bushels Oats, 440 bushels Malt, 3,556 pkgs. Provisions, and 468 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continues in request, at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been mainly for Rio, the sales of which reach 2,100 bags, at from 30c. @32c. ℔ lb. The demand has been fair for Rio, throughout the week, at full prices. Week's receipts, of Rio and Santos, 7,206 bags; sales, 6,300 bags. Stock of all kinds at the close, 69,908 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,640 bags and 17,000 mats Java, 40,888 bags Rio, 8,300 bags Maracaibo, 1,200 bags St. Domingo, 250 bags Laguayra, and 630 bags of other kinds. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 34c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 32c.@33½c.; Laguayra, 32c.@33c.; Rio, 29½c.@33c., and St. Domingo at 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fair demand, at 32c.@32½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in lively request, and is now up to 70c. for Middlings, ℔ lb. The available supplies of all kinds are very light. Sales have been made of 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand for shipment and home use at firmer prices. The reported sales since our last add up 17,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 65@$5 80; poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 40, chiefly at $5 95@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 65@$5 80; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 75@$6 90 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65	@$5 80
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 40
Superfine Western	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 75	@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 95	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 45	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@10 00

Southern Flour is in moderate request at previous rates; sales 1,150 bbls., at $6 50@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought after and is improving. Sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $5 95@$8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $4 25@$5 75 $5 75 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 1,500 bales at 14½c.@15c., closing firmly at 15c. ℔ yard.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand to-day, chiefly for export, at steady prices. The reported sales since our last add up 160,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 52@$1 55; Amber Western, at $1 42@$1 45; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 21@$1 31; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 24; Amber State at $1 42@$1 45, ℔ bushel. Corn is in active demand, at rising prices; sales, since our last, 166,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c., for shipping Mixed Western; 65c.@69c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@64c. for unsound; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 66½c.@67½c.; Western, at 67c.@68c.; and State, at 68c.@68½c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues in request, at $1 47@$1 50. Sales 2,500 bushels.

The movements in breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Mr. Edward Bill reviews thus: "The market for flour continues to be unsettled and comparatively inactive. The speculative purchases of the last few weeks having subsided, the stock in store is gradually increasing. There is, however, but little disposition on the part of holders to force sales, and the whole tone of trade is that of quietness. For export the inquiry is very light, only 9,602 bbls. having been taken for England in the fortnight past. Of good family brands, the stock is moderate, and that description is held more firmly than the lower and medium grades, which are subject to the fluctuations of freight and exchange. The retail city trade has been exceedingly active (under the fear of advanced Winter prices,) but, with a falling off in the demand, it is now quiet. There is a fair but not active inquiry for Wheat. Shippers would purchase freely, but the uncertainty in the rates of freight, insurance and exchange keeps them back. Many of the orders are limited to neutral vessels, which are scarce. The receipts are moderate, and the receivers are unwilling to concede much in price for sound Wheat, there being a general idea prevalent of better results for the Winter. Indian Corn has been held firmly, with a good demand for home use and export. Rye of good quality is scarce, but at present quotations there is but little doing. Barley is wanted, and has again advanced. At yesterday's Exchange, prices of Flour and Grain were a trifle lower, but without material change. The weather was stormy, and buyers had the advantage. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up to Great Britain and Ireland, 9,602 bbls. Flour, 1,140,877 bushels Wheat, 399,620 bushels Corn. To Portugal—16,816 bushels Wheat. To Mexico—8,321 bbls. Flour, 1,501 bushels Oats, 4,287 bushels Corn. To Brazil—13,098 bbls. Flour. To Continental ports—31,574 bushels Wheat, 7,600 bushels Rye."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1862.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Nov. 14, '62	193,086	8,653,129	1,870,672
New-Orleans	Oct. 16, '62	—	—	—
Philadelphia	Nov. 6, '62	10,354	391,214	8,503
Baltimore	Nov. 6, '62	7,100	231,059	—
Boston	Nov. 7, '62	10,136	—	—
Other Ports	Oct. 31, '62	—	169,177	—
Total		220,676	9,444,579	1,879,175
To about same period, 1861		240,994	4,231,048	3,167,776
To about same period, 1860		584,116	7,979,056	927,990
To about same period, 1859		76,290	183,907	31

TO THE CONTINENT.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Rye, bu.	Corn, bu.
From N. Y., to Nov. 4, 1862	35,419	886,189	89,669	5,218
Other Ports, to latest dates	1,662	—	—	—

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the head of tide-water at Albany, from the opening of navigation to and including the 14th of November.

Canals Opened.	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,051,900	1,221,200	1,413,200
Wheat, bush	15,777,600	25,054,700	28,607,800
Corn, bush	13,409,300	20,569,600	20,164,400
Barley, bush	2,393,000	1,703,900	1,602,400
Rye, bush	304,500	725,600	741,700
Oats, bush	5,948,600	4,806,900	4,635,900

HAY—North River is in fair demand for shipment and home use at 65c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request and firm in price, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ℔ lb.

IRON—Has been in demand at full rates, including Scotch Pig at $32 50@$33, and No. 1 American at $32 ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are inquired for at $1 25 ℔ 1,000.

LEAD—Has been quiet at unaltered prices.

LIME—Rockland has been freely purchased at 75c.@80c. for common, and 85c. for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, 150 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c. @42c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms; 80 hhds. Barbados, at 44c.; and 45 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 37c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—The demand has been quite brisk for Petroleum, which has rapidly advanced 90c.@$1 for Refined, and 42c.@45c. for Crude, ℔ gallon, closing with much higher rates asked for both kinds. The inquiry for other kinds has been moderate, including Crude Whale, at 85c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 75 @$1 78; Linseed, at $1 25@$1 27; and No. 1 Lard, at 95c.@97½c. ℔ gall.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending Nov. 17.—The market is quiet. The demand has been checked by the upward views of holders. The only transactions for the week are sales of parcels amounting to 500 bbls. Sperm, 450 bbls. at a price not transpired, and 50 do. inferior, on private terms; and 30 bbls. inferior Whale at 82c. ℔ gallon. *Whalebone*—Nothing doing in this market.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm. Bbls.	Whale, Bbls.	Whalebone, Lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 17, '62	51,772	99,787	670,050
Same time last year	62,684	130,850	1,012,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market opened tamely, but closed briskly, prices advancing ½c. ℔ yard. Week's sales 130,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 40,000 pieces 64x64, private terms; 20,000 do. 64x64, 14c.; 8,000 do. 60x64, 14¼c.; 21,000 do. 64x64, 14½c.; 15,000 do. 64x64, 14¼c.; 21,000 do. 64x64, 14½c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 14⅝c. per yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $12 75 @$13, chiefly at $12 87½ for Mess, and $11 37½@$11 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in good demand at 7¾c.@9c. ℔ lb.; sales 1,100 boxes. Lard tends downward. Sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at former rates. Sales since our last 175 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℔ tierce; sales 500 tierces. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in brisk demand, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State ℔ lb. Cheese is active and firm, at 9c.@12c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate request at unaltered figures.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile on private terms.

SPELTER—Has been inactive at 7¼c.@7½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,700 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@12½c., and Cuba at 10c.@10½c.; also, 650 boxes Havana at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., the market closing with an upward tendency.

TEAS—Have been less active, but quite stiffly held.

TIN—The principal inquiry has been for Straits, which has been sold freely at 40c.@40½c., mainly at 40c. ℔ lb. Banca, 43c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 108,000 lbs., at 11¼c.@11⅜c. ℔ lb. The business in Tallow, during the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The market has been void of animation throughout the week, and rates have steadily favored the purchaser. The demand for export has been light, owing to the dullness in the European markets. For the West Indies there has been some inquiry, but the transactions are moderate. Grease has been pretty heavily dealt in, chiefly for shipment, but the market is weaker at the close. To-day the market is quiet but steady, prime shipping lots of Tallow being held at 11¼c.; price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¾c., and, owing to the liberal offerings of Western, prices have slightly receded."

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., at 37c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were light to-day. Rates were rather firmer. For Liverpool—Flour, 2,500 bbls. at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels, in bulk, at 9d.; Corn, 65,000 bushels, in bulk and bags, at 8½d.@8¾d. ℔ bushel. For London—Flour, 500 bbls. at 2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Clover seed, 100 bags, by a foreign vessel, at 40s. ℔ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 31

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 22
Nova-Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Scotia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.. 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, SAMUEL PERRY, Police Officer attached to the Castle Garden: when last seen, was dressed in a suit of dark steel-mixed cloth, all of the same material, boots and beaver hat; is about 45 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, sandy complexion, full sandy beard, partially gray, and gray hair; was last seen in Bowery, near Bayard-st., about 11½ o'clock Saturday night, on his way home. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, at No. 143 East 30th-st.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF DANIEL YOUNG, who left his home, No. 9 Short-st., Leicester, July 23, he is earnestly requested to communicate and send his address to his distressed wife and children, No. 18 Queen-st., Leicester, England, as it is very important.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET WILLIAMS, (formerly MARGARET MALONE,) who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 65 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ISAAC MAULE, who left England in April, 1850, (a miner by trade,) supposed to be in New-York State or New-Jersey. Address Corporal MAULE, 12th Company Royal Engineers, Cape of Good Hope.

F. A. WRUCK, OF BOSTON, LATE OF BRIDGEPORT.—Please send address immediately to your friend at Southport, Conn.
Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

LECTURES.

PROF. MAPES, OF NEW-JERSEY, will deliver a lecture, before the YOUNG MEN'S UNION of the Church of the Mediator, in the vestry-room of the Church, corner 30th-st. and Lexington-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The First Things*. The public are invited to attend.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.—At a special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Fire Department meet to attend the funeral of THEODORE MANGUM, late a member of Hose Company No. 13, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Attorney-st., between Delancey and Rivington. The various Companies will wear their respective badges of mourning.

Services will take place at the Attorney-st. Church.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

WANTED.—A CHIEF BUGLER FOR A CAVALRY regiment. Address BUGLER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

SMALL CURRENCY BILLS.—CORPORATIONS and merchants wishing to issue small currency bills will be furnished with samples and estimates on addressing the subscribers, FERD. MAYER & CO., Lithographers and Engravers, 96 Fulton-st., New-York.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—FINE TARGET RIFLES, with patent muzzles, ball-starters, swedges, &c., from celebrated makers, breech-loading rifles, and a large lot of ordinary rifles, for sale by ONION & WHEELOCK, No. 366 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

691 BROADWAY. 691

GREAT BARGAINS
IN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
At ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.
A large assortment of toys and fancy goods will be sold, for two weeks only, under the old prices of importation, to make room for new goods.

A LARGE ARRIVAL EX STEAMER SCOTIA OF LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS.
A great variety of CLOAKS, just arrived per steamer *Persia*, from the leading MODISTES OF FRANCE, will be opened for sale on MONDAY and during this week, at
HOMES & LE BATARD'S,
No. 477 Broadway,
Third store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS
CAN PURCHASE,
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
CUT LENGTHS OF MILLINERY GOODS CHEAPER THAN CITY JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
Call on
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.
Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
Great excitement on the Hudson Bay Territory.
N. PHILIPS,
(SUCCESSOR TO
P. H. PHILIPS,)
No. 279 GRAND-ST.
$200,000 worth of ladies' rich furs, to be sold at a great sacrifice, all of the newest styles, and manufactured this season for the City retail trade,
At the old established
PATENT FUR MUFF EMPORIUM.
N. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

AT MILLET'S MUSIC STORE, NO. 395 Broadway, and No. 135 49th-st., can be found the largest assortment of PIANOS, MELODEONS, CONCERTINAS, GUITARS; also MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, in great variety, at lowest prices for cash. In fact, a regular Musical Museum. Country orders promptly filled.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale, made to order, fully guaranteed, all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame; cost $500, will be sold for $250, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 113 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A GREAT CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE piano, latest improvements by distinguished maker; cost $425; perfect order; warranted for five years. Will be sold for $175, the party leaving the City. One for $150. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A coupé built by Lawrence & Out, little used; a pair of fine sorrel horses, over 15 hands high, stylish drivers and perfectly gentle. The above is the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, and will be sold low. Can be seen at the stable No. 222 9th-st., and for further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED—THE USE OF A GOOD SADDLE-horse for part or all of the Winter, or would be willing to pay for keeping for part use—say mornings. Address J. W., Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINISTS' TOOLS FOR SALE AT the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Large planer, five lathes, three small drills, one Dix press. Apply on the premises. SAM. LEGGETT, Sup't.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership known as GEORGE H. HEATH & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 13, 1862.
G. H. HEATH.
R. S. CARR.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FIGLIO DEL REGIMENTO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—NO REST FOR THE WICKED—COLLEEN BAWN—SETTLED AT LAST.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—PRINCE DOLOROSO—THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—JOKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ESQUIMAUX FAMILY—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway—BLACK BLUNDERS.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—BANVARD'S SEA OF GALLILEE.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our reports from the Army of the Potomac are to the effect that all was quiet along the front—wherever that may be. A rumor prevailed in Washington, last evening, that our rear column had had an engagement with the enemy, but it could not be corroborated.

A special dispatch from Warrenton, Nov. 17, to the Philadelphia *Press*, says: "The whole army will be in motion when this meets the eye of the reader. Gen. HOOKER was advancing by daybreak this morning. He will be followed to-day by the grand divisions of SUMNER and FRANKLIN. JACKSON is retreating behind the Manassas Gap. He lingers in the Valley to observe our movements, and try to entrap a train of stores occasionally. In this he has failed several times of late, and he is now falling back toward Charlottesville. Our army moves with renewed and buoyant spirits, and we may look for the happiest results whenever and wherever the enemy is found.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* is of the opinion that the apprehension of a raid by Stonewall JACKSON on Cumberland and New-Creek is without real foundation. It says: "A highly intelligent gentleman, with every facility for obtaining correct information, and who made it a part of his business to do so, has just come through from Baltimore to Hancock. He has satisfied himself from evidences obtained along the route, that JACKSON's main army is stationed at Stephenson's dépôt, four miles northeast of Winchester, on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad. His men are destitute of tents, and it is believed he cannot possibly, in their present situation, even entertain the idea of such an enterprise as the movement apprehended. He certainly could not perform it unless the weather should remain remarkably mild, and he would hardly risk such a contingency." In this connection, the following, from the Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, is of interest: "The river is slowly rising, and when the flow from the mountains comes down, will be fordable only at the most favorable points. With the river in its present condition, and the likelihood of its soon being much higher, it is hardly probable that JACKSON will cross into Maryland, unless he should get possession of the railroad bridge at North Branch, eight miles below Cumberland. It is to be presumed that that point is so well guarded by this time as to render it safe."

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the most stringent measures are to be adopted with regard to those officers of the army who persistently remain absent from their commands without adequate excuse, and that proper means are to be used to reduce the number of absentees from the army generally.

We publish this morning the official report of Gen. BUTLER concerning the successful affair at Labadieville, in which the National forces under Gen. WEITZEL achieved such a decided success over the rebels; also a report of subsequent operations from Gen. WEITZEL himself. The enemy, it appears, evacuated Berwick's Bay in a great hurry, on the approach of our gunboats, leaving behind them four hundred wagon-loads of negroes. Gen. WEITZEL was in somewhat of a quandary what to do with these "human chattels," as he had already twice as many negroes in and around his camp as he had soldiers within it. Information being obtained that a company of the enemy's militia force was encamped a short distance above Thibodeaux, Gen. WEITZEL sent his cavalry to capture them, which was affected in a masterly manner. Nearly the entire company was secured, with their arms, horses and ammunition. The whole region of country in which our forces have been operating is redeemed, and to use the words of Gen. WEITZEL, "is as safe to travel as Canal-street."

A dispatch from Washington to an evening paper says: "It is believed here that an attack upon Charleston will not be long postponed. The rebels have been making preparations for the attack for several weeks, and if they are to be believed, will not surrender the city simply because it may be at the mercy of one of our iron-clads. The inhabitants will be ordered to leave, and the town, if necessary, will be consigned to flames rather than be surrendered. So far as I can learn, both army and navy desire that the rebels should take precisely this course, feeling that it would be fit and proper that this treasonable city should be destroyed. The preparations for attack are so perfect that there can be no doubt whatever that one or more iron-clads will succeed in approaching the town, at least within shelling distance."

The Hartford *Times*, of Monday, says: "Letters to Nov. 7 have been received in this city by N. H. MORGAN, Esq., from his son, N. S. MORGAN, Acting Master on the United States sloop-of-war *Relief*, with FARRAGUT's squadron at Ship Island. He says a boat's crew from the Confederate iron-clad steamer *Oviedo*, at Mobile, escaped from that steamer and arrived at Ship Island on the 1st. They say she is to be fitted out to cruise as the *Sumter* did. She is the same vessel that ran in by the United States ship *Oneida*—for failing to prevent which, Commander PREBLE was summarily dismissed from the navy. He also mentions the fact, that in Mobile harbor there are four ten-gun ships, all more or less iron-plated. A rumor is mentioned, but discredited, that FARRAGUT is going North, and that Com. DUPONT is to take his place at Ship Island.

The New-Orleans papers are publishing the losses of the Louisiana troops at the battle of Antietam. Five Louisiana regiments, comprising in all 600 men, lost 323 in the action, of whom 45 were killed and 278 wounded. The Washington Artillery, four companies, lost in the battles before Washington, and in Maryland, 14 killed, 49 wounded and two missing.

Gen. MORGAN's Cumberland Gap army has been ordered into Kentucky from Western Virginia. The Sixth Tennessee Regiment passed through Louisville on Friday, and the other two Tennessee regiments were *en route*.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday, says: "It was reported at headquarters in this city yesterday that a rebel force had occupied Big Hill, a point sixteen miles south of Richmond, Madison County, and that another detachment of the enemy had occupied Burksville, Cumberland County. The statements did not receive full credit, however; but we presume that, if those sections of the State are thus threatened, the Federal authorities have taken the necessary precautions to circumvent them in any designs upon the interior, and that the enemy will be promptly driven beyond our borders."

The Chicago *Journal* of Nov. 15, says: "From a gentleman just returned from Cairo, we learn that the river at that point has been literally swarming with soldiers passing down the Ohio and Mississippi on transports, for some days past. Great preparations are in progress in both the military and naval arms of the service in that quarter. Gen. MCCLERNAND and Admiral PORTER are getting ready for a big job. They expect to be at New-Orleans in time to wish the loyal people there and of the whole Mississippi Valley, a "Merry Christmas." The whole West is anxious for the reopening of the Mississippi to commerce and navigation, and we believe their wishes will be fully gratified before New-Year's."

A force of about twenty-five men from Fort Scott, says the Leavenworth *Conservative*, met LEVENGSTON, with about one hundred men, on Dry Wood, twelve miles below Fort Scott, on Saturday, Nov. 8, and after a sharp skirmish, in which we lost two men, the rebels were routed with a loss of five or six men. Our forces are in pursuit. All else quiet along the border. The report is generally believed that QUANTRILL is taken or killed.

The Trenton *Gazette*, of Tuesday, states that Gen. MCCLELLAN left that city on the day preceding, to transact some business in New-York. It adds: "The curiosity to see the General appears to have died out, and we hear very little on the subject. We understand that, for the serenade last week, invitations were sent liberally to different parts of the State, in order to call out a crowd."

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. BANKS has positively declined either to accept a public reception or to address the citizens of this City. The Committee of citizens has adopted a series of exceedingly complimentary resolutions, which will be duly engrossed and presented to the General.

The Committee of Tammany met yesterday, at 1 o'clock, in Tammany Hall, in order to nominate a candidate for Comptrollership. After much discussion, an informal ballot was taken, which resulted in Alderman BOOLE receiving eight votes, JAMES A BRIGGS six, and Judge CONNOLLY four. The meeting then adjourned till noon to-day. It is stated by Judge CONNOLLY's friends that, whether he is nominated or not, he intends running for the office.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Counsel's bill for defending MARY REAL, amounting to $1,037,80, was referred. The Printing Committee were directed to inquire of the Judges and report what legal-books they want; and the Annual Taxes Committee to see about deducting the number of persons whose exemption certificates are filed with the County Clerk, and of those who made the annual military parade, from the claim the State has upon the County of $1 per head for non-performance of military duty by the persons enrolled. The Board again declined to vote on the confirmation of the Mayor's nomination for City Hall Commissioner. An estimated surplus of the appropriations for officers and witnesses fees, and for the support of detained witnesses, amounting to $19,500, was transferred to the appropriations for contingences, advertising, lighting, cleaning, etc., and repairs to buildings, respectively, in the sums of $8,000, $2,000, $7,000, and $2,500. Adjourned for one week.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their sixth meeting at noon yesterday, and finished up the canvass, with the exception of the Sixth District of the Fifth Ward. From that District no returns for Surrogate and Supervisor were sent in. The District Canvassers were ordered to be present at noon to-day, to which time the Board subsequently adjourned, and explain the omission. The returns have been unusually free from blunders and enabled the canvassers to get through with the work of comparing them in two days less than the customary length of time. The footing up will be done to-day, and very likely the declaration of results will also be made at the same time. The figures vary but little from those heretofore published. The vote for SEYMOUR foots up 54,306, and for WADSWORTH 22,535, giving the majority of 31,771 for SEYMOUR.

JOHN CRAWFORD, of the Second Regiment, DURYEE'S Zouaves, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday, for manslaughter in the third degree in killing GEORGE A. DOHERTY, a deserter from the regiment, whom he attempted to arrest at the Old Bowery Theatre, on the evening of the 9th of October last. The testimony was closed yesterday, and the case will be summed up this morning.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday, says: "The steamer *Hero* left the Eastern Branch last evening with a portion of the New-York Fifteenth (Engineer) Regiment, Col. MCLEOD MURPHY, and with a number of pontoon boats. The balance of the regiment have since left in other boats. The difficult task of working the rafts of pontoon boats, under a high wind, through the Navy-yard bridge, was witnessed with much interest, yesterday, by a large number of spectators. Each boat had its complement of spars, flooring, anchors, pumps, &c., and everything was conducted with systematic regularity."

The War Department will hereafter insist that drafted men, when procuring substitutes, shall obtain the consent of the substitutes to join the old regiments. This is the method adopted by the Department to obviate the difficulty of filling up the old regiments. Henceforth all substitutes will be compelled to enter the old regiments, to remain for nine months. With this understanding, the Government will prefer substitutes to the original drafted men.

At the time of the evacuation of Winchester early in last September, Brig.-Gen. J. H. WHITE was seriously blamed in some quarters for precipitate desertion of his post of duty. A Military Commission, of which Major-Gen. HUNTER is President, has examined the charges, and made a report, which concludes thus: "The Commission holds that Brig.-Gen. WHITE acted in accordance with the order given him by the General-in-Chief, and is absolved from all blame in evacuating, and in the manner of evacuation of the post at Winchester, it appearing from the evidence that he conducted the move as a cool, capable officer."

It is said that Gens. SCHOEPF and TYLER, of Connecticut, and possibly also Gen. LEW WALLACE, will be members of the Military Commission which will be empowered to pronounce upon the guilt or innocence of Gen. BUELL, as well as to investigate the charges against him.

Occasionally we have to go away from home to hear the news. Thus the Boston *Herald*, of Nov. 17, says: "We learn from a private but entirely reliable source, that Provost-Marshal SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York, succeeded, a day or two since, in capturing 800 cases of Enfield rifles, most of them while *in transitu* for the South *viâ* Canada. The object ostensibly was to ship the rifles from Quebec per steamer chartered to convey them to some port on the Mexican coast, from whence they could be easily sent into Secessia. The whole developments of the seizure will, it is surmised, implicate several well known and hitherto reputable residents of New-York."

One of the largest paper mills in Maine has stopped on account of the want of stock.

A diamond weighing twelve carats, and worth between $10,000 and $13,000, is now on exhibition in Boston. It is reported to have been found a year since, in Stoke County, in the northern part of North Carolina, on the Virginia border, near the Blue Ridge. In size it approaches a large plum stone in length, but is deeper and broader, almost a square on the face, with rounded corners. In the rough it was about square. Each of the numerous facets had to be ground down separately, it being unsafe to chip off corners for fear of cracking the stone. The cost of the fine sand used for this purpose was over a hundred dollars, and the total charge for the work will be fifteen hundred dollars, more or less.

A special meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association is to be held at Lower Temperance Hall, Trenton, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. The call says: "The late extraordinary rise of 75 per cent. in the price of printing paper, and a heavy advance in the price of printing materials generally, demands some action on the part of newspaper publishers; and hence, at the request of several members of the Association, this meeting is called for the purpose of taking these matters into consideration, together with such other business as may properly come before the Association. All New-Jersey newspaper publishers, editors, reporters and printers are earnestly requested to be present, and take part in the business of the meeting."

The advertisements for large quantities of old postage stamps, under the pretext that they are used to make papier maché, it is pretty clearly settled, have a fraudulent object in view. Those who buy them only do so with the intention of cleaning and using them as currency. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* charges that this work has been prosecuted to a great extent in Connecticut.

The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* took to Philadelphia about sixty bales of cotton, which was put on board of her at Hilton Head, and placed about the boilers and machinery as a protection against shot. It has been placed in the hands of the United States Marshal for sale, on account of the Government.

Capt. ERICSSON has published a card regarding the recent experiments on the *Passaic*, iron-clad, which says: "I have much satisfaction in assuring you that our success is complete; not a single difficulty remains to be overcome. We handle the 420-pound guns with as little discomfort, and with more facility, than HULL and PERRY handled their 40-pounders."

The Government is again going into the business of purchasing ferry-boats. Its last transaction is the purchase of the ferry-boat *John Adams* from the People's Ferry Company of Boston. It is not necessary to tell the service for which she is designed.

Rev. Dr. F. D. HUNTINGTON has declined the call tendered him by the Cavalry Church, (late Rev. Dr. HAWKS') of this City.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has published an appeal to the people of that State to organize relief associations to provide for the wants of the soldiers whom they have put in the field.

Some of the shinplasters circulating in Western New-York are made payable at Utica next July, in strawberries, *if the crop does not fail.*

An auction sale of prize cotton was held in Philadelphia on Monday. It brought from 60 to 68 cents per pound.

There was much satisfaction expressed in Wall-street yesterday at the successful result of the new Government Loan of $13,500,000. The leading Money Brokers of this City and Philadelphia get nearly $8,000,000 for themselves and friends at an average of about 103.20 ℔ cent. The new stock sold at 104 ℔ cent. yesterday. The Railway Shares were lower by ½@1 ℔ cent. Gold also lower, closing 131⅜@½. Exchange on London 146. Money 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum to the Brokers.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday, at, in some instances, firmer prices. Cotton was quite brisk and up to the extraordinary figures of 70c. for Middling ℔ lb. Sugars, Rio Coffee, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish, Fruit, Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Chemicals, Tallow, Tobacco, Whalebone and Whisky were in fair request, as were likewise Pork, Lard and Bacon. An active inquiry prevailed for Petroleum, Straits Tin, Butter and Cheese, at advancing prices. The Freight engagements were light; rates favored shipowners.

The Live Stock Markets are abundantly supplied this week, the receipts being 5,723 beeves, 855 calves, 10,085 sheep, and 34,488 live hogs. Besides these, large numbers of dressed hogs and sheep are brought in by railroads and boats, and sold at the dépôts, and on the wharves, but do not go into the tables of receipts. Beeves would have sold better had they reached here earlier. Buyers hold back when an uncertain number of cattle are known to be on the way, and hourly expected to arrive. They came in very tardily this week, the last 200 reaching the yards Tuesday P. M., had to be sold at least $5 ℔ head lower than Monday's prices. We noticed one large pair of oxen sold at $100, or 6c. ℔ lb. for the dead weight, which would have brought $120 on Monday. The best cattle sold well at the opening of the market, some of them at 9c. ℔ lb. This quality was scarce and soon taken. Nice steers brought 8½c., and very fair cattle 7½c.@8c. up to the afternoon of the closing sales, when they went at 6½c.@7c. With the exception of one or two small lots sent out to graze, the cattle were finally disposed of. A recent rise of freights on the railroads will injure the live-stock trade, and drovers talk of going back to the old custom of driving cattle here.... Sheep and lambs are selling briskly, at an advance of 25c. ℔ head. A good lot of sheep readily brings 5c. ℔ lb., and, if extra fat, 5½c. Lambs are scarce....Live hogs are taken as fast as they come in, if heavy and fat. The demand for packing continues good, and it will take more hogs than the limited freight accommodations of the railroads can furnish to carry prices much below the present quotations of 4¾c.@5c. ℔ lb., live weight, for fat corn-fed hogs, and 4c. for distillery hogs.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The late frosts which have visited us in the North have also extended down to the far South, and, we may hope, have put an entire stop to the ravages of the yellow fever, which has for the last two or three months raged with considerable virulence at Wilmington, in North Carolina, at Beaufort and Charleston, in South Carolina, and at Key West and other of the Keys in Florida. At Beaufort our army of occupation has suffered from it severely, and, besides many gallant officers and men, we lost by it one whose loss cannot be supplied—that admirable officer and man, Gen. MITCHEL. At Key West and vicinity both our soldiers and sailors have suffered; but at latest advices the disease had almost entirely left that region. By the few accounts we have had from Wilmington, it would appear that that city had suffered far more than any place under our jurisdiction; but we were glad to learn lately that it had abated there, as it has now probably, since the frost, entirely ceased. It does not appear that it raged this year on the Gulf of Mexico anywhere west of the southern limit of Florida—that is, anywhere on this side of the Mexican Republic. We have not heard of it at Pensacola nor at Mobile, and we know that it has not appeared in New-Orleans. The freedom of the latter city from the plague has been attributed to the admirable sanitary regulations of Gen. BUTLER; and there is no doubt that this has had a great deal to do with the remarkable healthfulness of the city. But the fact that it has not appeared at Mobile, nor at any other point on the Gulf line, shows that other agencies have been at work there beside artificial ones. We may be thankful that we are now beyond the period when there is any danger of its ravages in that section. It is now perfectly practicable to send military reinforcements to Beaufort, or any other point on the Southern coast.

The Meaning of the Late Election.

We find the following paragraph in the Albany *Atlas and Argus:*

> "The pretended plot which the *Tribune* attributes to the Democratic leaders is probably a mere cover to screen from the eyes of the people the deeper plot of the radicals against republican institutions.
>
> It cannot, however, hide the great fact that *the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election, is defied and mocked at by the dynasty at Washington. That demonstration of infidelity to principle, and betrayal of trust, is too marked to be mistaken.* There may be a point not far beyond that now reached, when such disloyalty *will not be tolerated* by a people who claim the right of self-government, and are animated by the feeling of self-respect."

We trust the *Atlas and Argus* will explain itself a little more fully on this subject. What, in that journal's opinion, *is* "the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election?" What was the "principle" then established, to which "the dynasty at Washington" has proved "disloyal"? By what action has the Government so outraged the public sentiment manifested by the election of Gov. SEYMOUR, as to elicit these impassioned and menacing rebukes of the *Atlas and Argus.?*

Previous to the election, we were inclined to believe that the success of Gov. SEYMOUR would be virtually a verdict for *peace*, on the basis of compromise with the rebellion. We came to that conclusion from the language held by Gov. SEYMOUR—from the sentiments of his Tweddle Hall speech, which were bitterly and uncompromisingly hostile to the fundamental principle on which the Government is waging this war—and from the declarations made by him on accepting the nomination, and during the canvass. We thought that he was opposed to continuing the war—that he was in favor of stopping it, either by compromising with the rebels, or by "letting them go;" and we opposed his election on this ground—and because we believed the *effect* of it would be to give aid and comfort to the rebellion.

For so doing we were met with a storm of denunciation. The whole Democratic camp was in a blaze of excited indignation on the assumption, which was utterly false, that we had branded Gov. SEYMOUR and his supporters as *traitors* to the country. The insinuation that they would favor compromise, or disunion, as a basis of peace, was indignantly scouted. Gov. SEYMOUR himself, in his speech at Brooklyn, repudiated the idea of letting the rebels go, or of consenting, under any circumstances, to a division of the Union. The great burden of *his* complaints against the Administration was its *inefficiency* in the prosecution of the war, and its disregard of the personal rights and immunities of citizens of the loyal States. He quoted largely from Republican newspapers—the TIMES among them—vehement protests against the lack of vigor and of energy, the tardy, ineffective fruitless manner in which the war was suffered to drag along—and upon *them* he based his appeal to the people for such a rebuke to the Administration as his election would administer. We found everywhere throughout the State, the same feeling pervading the great body of the people. There was an intense and universal dissatisfaction with the half-hearted manner in which the war was carried on—with the retention in high command of Generals who obstinately refused to fight, whose only glory had been won in successful retreats, and who avoided, with intentional and invincible pertinacity, any vigorous and decisive engagement. Thousands and tens of thousands of loyal men, of Republicans, even, showed this feeling of discouragement and discontent, and openly expressed the belief that the election of an opposition candidate would be the only thing which would rouse the Administration to the absolute necessity of changing its policy and of assailing the rebellion with greater energy and effect. We could not doubt that this feeling contributed in a large degree to the election of Gov. SEYMOUR, and we had no hesitation, therefore, in saying so when the election was over.

The Administration evidently took the same view of the case, and it acted accordingly. It prepared at once for pushing on the war with fresh vigor. It substituted action for delay,—energy for sluggishness,—the policy of bold and vigorous attack for the policy of defence and simple safety, in the movement of our magnificent armies. It removed Gen. MCCLELLAN for steadily refusing to obey peremptory orders to advance,—while, to show that it had no partisan motive in so doing, it appointed a warm personal friend, and a member of the same political party, as his successor. It removed Gen. BUELL for his notorious and disastrous dilatoriness in Kentucky. It dismissed from service officers who had failed in duty and brought disaster and discredit upon the cause, and it gave evidence, in every direction, of a purpose to infuse into the conduct of the war more of that energy and determination, of which the people had resented the lack by their votes at the polls.

And now the *Atlas and Argus* declares that "*the voice of the people, as manifested in the recent election, is defied and mocked at by the dynasty at Washington.*" What does it mean by this? Was not that voice in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of the war? Was not that the demand of the people, as uttered in the election? Or were we right, after all, in our first suspicions, that the election of SEYMOUR was *intended* to be a protest against the war,—a demand for compromise and surrender,—a declaration in favor of disunion, in preference to persisting in the policy of crushing the rebellion?

We beg the *Atlas and Argus* to enlighten us on these points. It has been especially voluble and vehement in denouncing us for having charged disloyal tendencies upon the Democratic movement in the recent canvass; yet its present language justifies everything we have said upon the subject. And, unless we are mistaken in the construction which it seems to invite, it will justify much more pointed denunciations than any we have seen fit as yet to utter.

The Futility of Peace Advances.

Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, replies to Gov. STANLEY, who had proposed a conference of Commissioners, that he will join in no procedure of this kind, and that North Carolina means to fight to its last drop of blood. Such is the result of a friendly advance to the rebel Governor who was elected three months ago as a "conservative," and who, of all the ten, was deemed to be the least of a fire-eater, and the best disposed toward a restoration of the Union. Of course we have no means of determining to what extent Gov. VANCE speaks the sentiments of his people, but there is no reason to believe that he materially misrepresents them. We may as well accept it as settled, that in old staid North Carolina, as in every other State under the Confederate dominion, the order of the day is war, and will so remain until that dominion is either accepted or exterminated.

It would not be at all surprising if other advances were made from a different quarter. The Anti-Administration party, in its late State campaigns, made much of the idea that compromise with the South is yet possible. Though we do not consider that it achieved its victories on that ground mainly, beyond all dispute this was the ruling feeling of many of its leaders. It is known that these political victories are hailed with great satisfaction at the South. What is more likely then than that some of these leaders should open communication with men of influence in the Confederacy, in the hope that the late elections may soon be turned to practical account, by preparing the way for the coveted settlement? There are rumors that this has already been attempted. Such communications with the enemy, without the sanction of the Government, are essentially disloyal in character and would expose every Northern man who was known to be engaged in them to the penalties of the law. Yet we have no idea that they could result in much practical harm to the loyal cause. Their chief injury would be in their tendency to confirm the impression in the Confederacy that the North is breaking down, and becoming ready for peace at any price. So far as the objects sought for are concerned, we do not believe that the rebel leaders would seriously entertain them for an instant.

The rebel authorities are not fools; or, if they are, there is certainly method in their madness. They know full well that their only chance lies in strict adherence to their original programme of absolute separation. They understand that the day they listen to propositions for a return to the National Government, they must abandon every assumption on which they first started, forfeit all the power and influence they have gathered from their position, introduce fatal contention between States, and between political parties now agreed upon the same end, demoralize their armies, and so disable themselves from maintaining the contest that they might as well surrender at discretion at once. Moreover, they comprehend that no concession or guarantee, outside of the present Constitution, which their Northern sympathizers may offer, would be worth the paper it was written on, against future popular majorities. They are not such novices in history as not to know that when the sword has once been appealed to, it is the sword, and nothing else, that can secure a permanent settlement. From the day they made their attack on Sumter, they have recognized, in all their actions and words, that this war must be fought out to an absolute conclusion, on the one side or the other. There has been something quite extraordinary in the unanimity of all their organs of opinion on this point. We have, from the outset, been accustomed to see allusions, in Southern speeches and editorials, to the possibility of ultimate defeat, but the word compromise, as a final solution, has never, to our knowledge, been mentioned, in a solitary instance, or any idea put forth in the remotest degree related to it. This is as strictly the case since the late elections as before. The benefit which the rebel journals anticipate from these results, is simply the hastening of peace by a recognition of the Confederacy. All their comments imply that a peace short of that has not even so much as entered their imaginations.

But how many men here in the North are ready to accept peace on that basis? Not one in a hundred. Probably not one in a thousand. The peace that is here talked about always involves a return of the seceded States, in some manner. It is to come from some sort of concession—what particular concession is never named; but it is taken for granted that there must be some sort which would satisfy the rebels. It is all a delusion. The rebels ask for no concession, and will take none, save the acknowledgment of their absolute independence. Between that point and the National Constitution as it is, they recognize no intermediate position. They know that such a position is impossible, and are too much in earnest to dream of it. They have staked their all upon their appeal to arms; have waged their war in spite of universal difficulties, far beyond what was originally deemed possible, and, as all other rebels after similar successes have done, will fight to the last extremity. The more implicitly we accept this truth, the more effectually we shall do our part in the contest, and the sooner we shall drive the war to its only legitimate conclusion. We set out in the war with as stern a purpose as ever dwelt in the human breast—a purpose as resistless as the impulse of self-preservation—as fixed as your purpose to subdue the man who is scuttling the ship on which you float, or is putting the torch to the house in which you live. We considered nothing else then but a *conquest* of the rebellion. There is no new alternative now. We must either conquer or be conquered—either subject the revolted States to the Constitution, or let them destroy the Constitution—either save the nationality, or allow it to be broken up and sunk forever. The dread issue can be settled by arms alone. The Confederates sternly recognize it; and so—unless we were made to be their underlings—must we.

PUBLICATION OF GEN. KEARNY'S LETTERS.—The letter of CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., which appears in another column, disavowing all responsibility for the posthumous publication of Gen. KEARNY's letters from the camp, deserves attention. Its remarks on this subject are eminently just and timely. We have no doubt that the gentleman by whom these publications have been made, believed that the welfare of the country and the interests of the service would justify the course he decided to take. A popular belief in Gen. MCCLELLAN's military infallibility seemed to be betraying the country into serious and fatal disasters, and he may very well have deemed it his duty to bring the declarations of one who had so fully established his own military reputation as had Gen. KEARNY, to bear against that mischievous but wide-spread public error.

But, while his motives may have been perfectly praiseworthy, we cannot help thinking he has committed a grave mistake, and rendered a most questionable service to the memory of Gen. KEARNY. The letters were, as all purely private letters are, the hasty, unguarded expressions of the impulses and feelings of the moment,—the resentments, the hopes, the censures, the jealousies from which the noblest minds are rarely free, but which would only be uttered to the most confidential friends, and even then only under the temporary excitement of the events to which they owed their birth. To put such letters before the world, as embodying the calm and settled judgment of their writer on points of great importance to the public welfare or to private character, is unjust alike to all the parties who may be concerned.

There is a strong tendency on the part of all who discuss public affairs, as connected with personal character, to consider nothing as sacred which can be made to promote the end desired. Neither private letters nor private conversations are supposed to have any immunity, when either can be used to carry a point of political ambition or of personal resentment. We had some striking instances of this, on both sides, in the late State canvass, and we shall probably have more of them in the heated discussion of personal claims which is certain to follow, if it does not interrupt and arrest, the pending war. It is a habit which ought to be rebuked. It destroys everything like confidence in the intercourse of friendship, and makes reputation the mere plaything of gossip and scandal.

Gen. KEARNY's private letters were, on the face of them, hasty ebullitions of personal feeling; and their publication has done him far more injustice, and possibly greater injury, than those officers whose conduct and character were so severely arraigned in them.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM WITH A SIMPLE SOLUTION.—In the late dashing and successful expedition of Gen. WEITZEL against the rebel camp on the Bayou La Fourche, a short distance west of New-Orleans, he captured a curious and somewhat mixed lot of things. In the first report of the affair, which we published on Monday, he mentioned that he had captured several freight cars, laden with arms, ammunition, accoutrements, shovels, and sugar, besides taking 208 belligerent rebels; and in a subsequent report, which we give this morning, he states that he had also collected a large number of cavalry and artillery horses and mules, and further still that the discomfited enemy had left behind them over 400 *wagon-loads of negroes*, all of which had fallen into his hands. Of a good deal of this remarkable lot of plunder, the General can easily dispose; but he is at his wits' end to know what to do with the contraband children of Ham. The 208 rebels he says he released on parole; the horses and mules can be put to immediate service by his own men; he will also find abundant use for the arms, ammunition and accoutrements, and, perhaps, even for the shovels; and with the sugar he and his boys can sweeten their coffee; but the 400 *wagon-loads* of negroes, alas! what can be done with *them*. "Now," says he vigorously, in his report to his superior officer, "what *shall* I do with them? I have already twice as many negroes in and around my camp as I have soldiers within. I cannot feed them; as a consequence, they must feed themselves. The community, of whom already quite a number have taken the oath of allegiance, is in great terror, fearing trouble with the negroes."

The question is not only a comic but a serious one. The man of all men in the service to solve cleverly such practical difficulties as they arise is Gen. BUTLER; and in a brief report of the latter officer to Gen. HALLECK, he states that he has sent a letter of instructions to Gen. WEITZEL, of which he will forward a copy North by next mail. Until that document, for which we shall eagerly look, arrives, we can all form our own poor opinions as to what we would do if we had 400 wagon-loads of Louisiana negroes on the Bayou La Fourche,—all of them demanding to be fed. While waiting for Gen. BUTLER's elucidation of the case, we may remark, that in the very report of Gen. Weitzel in which the grave question is put, there is also an answer to it unconsciously given, which might be thought not a bad one. "All the planters," he says, "wish to make their crop this year, if I will order back the negroes, *or allow them to make some arrangements with them.*" Now, neither Gen. Weitzel nor Gen. Butler, nor any other General, has any authority to order back slaves to any one who may claim or own them; but there is nothing in the law nor in common sense which forbids them allowing the loyal planters to make arrangements with the negroes for their services. The negroes, it seems, want to be fed; the planters, it appears, desire to employ them. Why should not the laws of demand and supply be allowed their natural operation in this case? We shall have to deal with this negro question in a practical manner; and, in different places, it will necessarily have to be dealt with in different ways. But for the 400 wagon-loads captured by Gen. Weitzel, we doubt if even Ben. Butler himself can suggest a better disposition than the one mentioned.

Some people may be apt to wonder how it was that such a large number of negroes were in *wagons* at Brashear City, and of this we have no explanation given. The probability is that the rebel force which Gen. Weitzel had defeated, learning beforehand of his projected expedition, had gathered together the negroes of the planters around, and were about to carry them over Berwick's Bay, and run them into Texas. A good part of the negroes of lower Louisiana are being thus disposed of. Their owners dread the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation, as it will be enforced by Gen. Butler, and imagine that away off in Texas they and their negroes will be safe for some time to come, if not forever. This is the only explanation we can furnish of the remarkable circumstance.

Dr. Bethune's Will.

Whatever is connected with the name of this eminent divine will be read with interest by all who knew him. The following extract from his will is characteristic of the man, and is the only portion which can have any public interest:

"In the name of Almighty God. Amen.

I, George W. Bethune, Minister of the Gospel, and in my sound mind, desire to make a disposition of my property after my death.

But first, I solemnly profess myself a believer in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as the only and the sufficient revelation of true faith and right practice; and acknowledge, with devout worship and trust, Jesus Christ, the only begotten son of God, to be Lord and Saviour, into whose hands I commit myself, soul and body, for life and death, time and eternity. I record also my testimony of thankfulness to God, my heavenly Father, for all the unmerited blessings and tender mercies by which He has rendered my unworthy life, notwithstanding many sorrows, a pleasant and happy one.

First—I give everything I may have at my decease, real and personal estate of every kind, to my most faithful and dearly beloved wife, Mary, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, forever. To her inestimable affection, Christian wisdom and unvarying thoughtfulness, I owe, under God, the comfort, usefulness and charm of my life. I wish her to have, use and dispose of everything I possess, absolutely and as she pleases."

The remaining portions of the will relate to the disposition of his books, manuscripts and property, in case his "beloved wife should, by the will of God, die before" him; but as, through a kind Providence, she still lives, these parts of the will are void. He appointed his wife sole executrix of his will.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

The View Taken of the Result in Officia Circles in Washington.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting that your readers should know the view taken in official circles of the late election in imperial New-York. Let me premise that the National Government is not alarmed; for, if one might judge from the tone of some of the New-York orators and Presses, their high expectation is to frighten the Administration with the *brutem fulmen* of a knock-down and drag-out conflict between the armies of the Union and those of the State of New-York, upon some shadowy contingency to arise out of *letters de cachet*, whereby the claret of our respected citizen the Provost-Marshal General, is incontinently to be shed, and then—huzzah for a general demolition of "Bastiles" by a revolution, (not yet organized, it is hoped,) at whose head shall appear Horatio Seymour—(in a red blouse?)

The Administration, then, is not alarmed. The President and his friends having yet some faith even in the common sense and selfish interests of the Democrats, (and we add the word loyalty,) are not prepared to believe that it is in the power of Fernando and Benjamin Wood—respected and virtuous representatives though they be—nor yet within the compass of the conceded ability and oratorical meltingness of Hon. James Brooks, *et genus id omne*, including Mr. Van Buren, (who seems to be in romantic pursuit after martyrdom,) to create a riot in that State, even although the Government should be rash enough to prosecute this war even to the end of punishing treason in the *North*.

But if the Administration are not frightened, they certainly are astounded. They are puzzled to observe how like a very devil of a despot Old Abe *has* behaved! How he has crushed out civil liberty! His friends and he had not observed these things until they were so eloquently painted in the saturnalia of freedom *restored*, which the victors at the ballot-box appear to be setting to all kinds of acting and music. Why, good Heavens! We have just escaped from despotism! Now our Executive friend from Illinois, as he never dreamed of being an autocrat. "Can't see it." He imagines that he is looking at a cunning dramatic performance, continued after the curtain has dropped:—for what is the object of this mummery *since* the *election?*

Sober men here (let me say it very delicately, as it falls on nerves sensitive to the wrongs done our *Magna Charta*,) regard the New-York crisis as an artificial crisis, having quite as narrow a base to rest on as the rebellion itself. Inasmuch as the Constitution provides for the suspension of *habeas corpus* in case of rebellion, which clearly draws with it a waiver of the clause to the effect that due (civil) process of law shall precede arrests, the Government cannot perceive the diagnosis for so extensive an inflammation, because of the skin eruptions, in the matter of a few arrests, whose cause perhaps was not of the grave character surmised, and which have been put right on application to the proper authority. But an instance, it is thought, even of this kind, cannot be produced where the parties, like poor dog Tray, had not been in those "evil associations" which "corrupt good manners." Nevertheless this point is regarded as important, and is under grave advisement.

On this head, the Government cannot perceive that the war can be carried on upon technical grounds; and it is believed here that no such requisition will be made by any loyal State as, that, 1. The ground shall be admitted that the Government cannot make war upon a State, in defence of its own existence. 2. That this rebellion shall, therefore, only be treated by an invasive *posse comitatus*. 3. That the contraband negro shall not be confiscated until, by regular indictment and trial, the owners, in detail, shall be convicted of treason and duly attainted. 4. That it has not the military power to destroy Slavery, as a support to the rebellion, as much as it has to destroy a railroad bridge. War, necessarily, must have mighty powers to repel foes without and treason within, and it is conceived that no loyal people will deny this proposition. For these patent reasons it is conceived that the alarm on these heads is somewhat sporadic and cultivated; as sensational and short-lived. The friends of the Government deny that they have assumed any power (mistakes they may have made—errors of excessive loyalty) which for an instant deserve to be dignified into assaults against person, or speech, or pen. This part of the affair, before the election, was supposed to be Pickwickian—no one doubting that it was the right and duty of the Government to punish those who retarded enlistments, and attempted to block the progress of the war.

I am prepared to say that those in authority regard the late elections as the triumph of an organized Democratic party, aided by many respectable influences, which latter are duly and highly respected. The President believes that he has the support of all loyal men, now as heretofore, and he will continue to prosecute this war according to the best lights before him, until differently instructed by the representatives of the people. Neither he nor his friends can conceive that any portion of his countrymen regard him as having despotic designs; and this (if anything) is the charge of which the New-York Press, and orators of the opposition, would have him to believe he has been convicted by the late elections. It is said, on good authority, that the Emancipation Proclamation, in the form in which its terms are now stated, is under solemn consideration for revision. Still, this is but a rumor, after all.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Meeting of the Committee of Twenty—No Decision yet Arrived at—Probabilities.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Tammany Committee of twenty, appointed to nominate a candidate for the Comptrollership, met in Room 33, Tammany Hall. During the discussion, which was extremely animated, the sidewalk in front of Tammany, the halls and lobbies, were crowded with Democrats, anxious to hear the result. But the consummation was not to be. After holding solemn conclave for two hours, it was announced that the Commitee had arrived at no decision, and had adjourned till noon to-day. The object of the adjournment was to confer with the various German Democratic Committees, and see whom they wished to be nominated. Before adjourning, however, an informal vote was taken, with the following result:

Alderman F. I. A. Boole	8
James A. Briggs	6
Judge Connolly	4

The adherents of Judge Connolly say, if he is not nominated, they will run him without a nomination, but such threats are of little weight. The "machine" will remedy all insubordination. Discipline—"that's what's the matter"—discipline and subservience to party decree will effectually estop Mr. anybody's friends from running any man as a candidate who is not properly put on the track—unless indeed he may desire to be counted out from the fraternity.

The chances are decidedly Booleish. Barnard may slip in, the Court atmosphere not being congenial to his constitutional weakness.

Bets are freely made in favor of Boole's nomination.

Senator R. B. is nowhere.

Supervisor Briggs is somewhere, but not very high up.

Judge Connolly is nearer the mark.

But Mr. Boole's scalp must be in a state of ecstatic tantalization, so near seems the crown of power.

How Judge Barnard feels no one knows but Mayor Wood, and he won't tell.

People's Union Convention.

NOMINATION OF EX-JUDGE SLOSSON FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL, AND ROBERT T. HAWES FOR COMPTROLLER.

A Convention of the People's Union Party was held at No. 8 Union-square last evening, to nominate candidates for Comptroller and Corporation Counsel at the coming election. Chas. H. Marshall was elected President, Martin Thatcher and Judge W. W. Drinker, Vice-Presidents, and Samuel C. Reed and A. De W. M. Baldwin, Secretaries. Between 70 and 80 delegates were present, representing the various Assembly Districts of the City. The nomination of Corporation Counsel was taken up first, and an informal ballot was had, resulting in 32 votes being cast for Ex-Judge Slosson, 14 for Charles S. Spencer, 11 for Alex. W. Bradford, 7 for Jas. M. Smith, 3 for Richard O'Gorman, 1 for Capt. Duffy, of the Sixty-ninth, 1 for Herby Sheldon and 1 for A. R. Lawrence, Jr. After a lengthy discussion about the availability and merits of the different candidates named, a formal ballot was taken, which resulted in 35 votes for Slosson, 31 for Bradford and 4 for Smith. On the next ballot, Slosson got 35, Bradford 33 and Smith 3. Two more ballots were taken, on the last of which John Slosson received 39 votes, and was declared the nominee of the Convention.

Robert T. Hawes was then nominated for Comptroller by acclamation, and was indorsed by three unanimous cheers. The Convention then adjourned.

Republican Nominations for Councilmen.

Last night, in pursuance to the order of the General Committee, the four Councilmanic Conventions assembled at their respective headquarters, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the vacancies soon to occur in the Board of Councilmen.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The First District Convention, without making any nominations, adjourned, subject to the call of the officers.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Nathan H. Hall, of the Tenth Ward.
Simeon Hazleton, of the Eleventh Ward.
V. L. Cornell, of the Thirteenth Ward.
W. A. Smalle, of the Seventeenth Ward.
O. A. Nauthieuses, of the Thirteenth Ward.
A. S. Odell, of the Nineteenth Ward.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Third District Councilmanic Convention met last evening, and, without making any nominations, adjourned subject to call.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Jonathan T. Trotter, of the Twelfth Ward.
Hamlin Babcock, of the Nineteenth Ward.
Wm. J. Geary, of the Twentieth Ward.
Charles C. Pinckney, of the Twenty-first Ward.
Michael Snyder, of the Twenty-second Ward.

MEMBER AT LARGE.

Cornelius L. Runkle, of the Twentieth Ward.

The Candidates for Aldermen.

Mr. Lewis R. Ryers, who we have mentioned as a probable Democratic candidate for Alderman, is a gentleman who resides in the Ninth (not the Seventh) Aldermanic District. Mr. Ryers is a young man of ability and honesty, a clerk in the Street Department, where he has been engaged for the last six years, and has been thrice promoted during that time. He was appointed by Mr. Cooper, and has since been the confidential clerk of each succeeding incumbent. Mr. Ryers will undoubtedly be in the field against Mr. Dayton, the Republican nominee, with the unanimous indorsement of both the Tammany and Mozart factions—Mr. S. T. Munson, who was seeking the nomination, having withdrawn in his favor. Mr. Munson was formerly defeated by Mr. Dayton, of whose reëlection the Republicans are very confident; but Mr. Ryers' friends are certain of his election, believing that the personal animosities which detracted from Mr. Munson's support, will assuredly go to his favor. Be that as it may, Mr. Dayton will certainly have a formidable opponent in Mr. Ryers.

Democratic Nomination for Alderman.

Last evening the Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward met in convention, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Alderman, at Riley's Hotel, corner of Ninth-avenue and Forty-second-street. The Convention was organized by calling Mr. John R. Vandervoort to the chair. There was a great deal of enthusiasm manifested in favor of Nicholas Seagrist, the former Alderman of the ward, and he was declared *unanimously* nominated. Messrs. Goetzel, Loeber and Gelhare, a Committee appointed for the purpose, informed Mr. Seagrist of his nomination. The nominee made a brief and fitting speech in acknowledgment, and then all adjourned to work for the success of the candidate.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Donizetti's opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given here this evening, with Mme. Guerrabella as *Maria*, a part in which the lady made one of her best successes in Italy. In the music lesson Mme. Guerrabella will introduce the Rondo from Balfe's new opera of the "Puritan's Daughter." Messrs. Brignoli and Susini are also in the cast.

German Opera.—Beethoven's opera of "Fidelio" will be repeated here to-night for the second time.

Irving Hall.—The first grand subscription concert of the German Liederkranz came off last evening at Irving Hall, and attracted an extremely brilliant audience. It is proper that the success of these admirable entertainments should be marked and conspicuous, for their merits are manifold, and their cost a mere trifle. The Society that manifests this laudable spirit of enterprise can boast of a well-balanced and powerful chorus, composed of amateurs who pay for the privilege of singing, and regard the preliminary study as a labor of love. With the addition of an orchestra of forty performers, the combination, it will be seen, is of a sort that could not be brought together in any other way. It is of more than philharmonic proportions, without any of the pretence of the latter association, and at one-half of their price of admission. We refer to these things because they should be known by those who love good music. The programme last night opened with an overture by Gade, which, without being well defined, possessed much boldness of treatment; then followed—to take the instrumental *morceaux* first—the *finale* to "Lorely," by Mendelssohn, a kind of music which one cannot readily classify as operatic, and then a concluding overture by Lobe. One of the gems of the first part of the programme was the violin concerto (opus 64) by Mendelssohn, performed by Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt, with a scattered orchestral accompaniment under the somewhat uncertain *bâton* of Mr. Paur. Mr. Wollenhaupt has largeness of style and abundant execution. His conception of this well-known work was extremely fine. The members of the Liederkranz sang various choruses during the evening with rare precision and admirable feeling. Madame Rotter, from the German Opera, also assisted on the occasion, singing Schubert's Serenade, and attempting two other pieces—one of them from "Lorely"—with hardly the same success. The orchestra and chorus were the attractions of the concert, and both were first-rate.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.—Last night Miss Heron appeared for the third time to a large and fashionable audience in her great character of *Camille*. She was called before the curtain after each act, and seemed to be most thoroughly established in the hearts of her Brooklyn admirers.

Mr. Forrest, to-night, gives his peculiar rendering of "Macbeth," supported by Mr. McCullough and Mrs. J. H. Allen. There will undoubtedly be a full house and a choice performance. Half of the house was sold last night, and standing-room will be in demand before the opening of the doors.

The Ira Harris Brigade.

This Brigade of Cavalry, which is organizing under the direction of the gallant Col. De Forest, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, is already nearly completed. Before the idea of forming an "Ira Harris Brigade" was conceived, Col. De Forest had formed two regiments, and now when his own (the Fifth) had been decimated by continual action, he has returned to recruit. The fame of the regiment of which he took command, was of the best in the army. It has been in, with honor, thirteen skirmishes and four general engagements, as follows: Port Republic, Harrisonburgh, New-Market, Woodstock, Front Royal, Middletown, Bolivar Heights, Columbia Bridge, Martinsburgh, Sperryville, Culpepper Court-House, Madison, Orange Court-House, Cedar Mountain, Kelly's Ford and the second Bull Run fights. The brigade is now nearly full, but there is still room for more of those who want fighting. There is no commander of cavalry who can better instil into his men "the dash" so necessary to success in cavalry movements, than the intrepid Colonel. All who desire to become good horsemen, skilled in the use of the sabre, and, at the same time, serve their country with distinction, had better join Col. De Forest's Ira Harris Brigade.

[Communicated.]

Notes on Chronic Diseases.

No. 5—DYSPEPSIA.

BY DR. A. WOLF, NO. 832 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Amid the long catalogue of maladies which in the first of these "Notes" I announced as comprised among the Chronic Diseases, to the special treatment of which I have devoted myself, there is no one more widely known upon this continent, or more misunderstood by the general practitioner, than Dyspepsia.

Almost everybody complains, at some time or other, of what is neither more or less than a horrible disease, knawing at the very vitals of the sufferer, and together undermining his physical and mental powers. Then can be truly realized what are popularly termed the "Horrors of Dyspepsia."

Dyspepsia signifies difficulty of digestion. The importance of the digestive process cannot be exaggerated, and its influence upon every one of the vital forces is both subtle and extensive. Digestion is the first step toward the formation and establishment of the functions of the body, and if in any respect it go wrong, the mischief will not fail to make itself felt at at the time, or to develop its results subsequently in some part of the organization. The brain, the lungs, the heart, the skin, may all or either become implicated by dyspeptic derangement. The most ordinary immediate symptoms are loss of appetite, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth, and uneasiness or pain on taking food, or during the period of digestion, such as arises from flatulency, acidity or heartburn. There is likewise usually present nausea, or a sense of fullness and oppression; the bowels may be constipated or relaxed, there may be headache, palpitation of the heart may be induced, and from the deficient nutrient action of the system, languor, debility and emaciation often become rapidly manifest.

So much for the first form of the great American disease. The second form, a much more serious and intractable malady, I will consider in my next communication.

A. WOLF, (de Paris,) M. D.,
Physician for Chronic Diseases, No. 832 Broadway, New-York.

Note.—Dr. Wolf devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of chronic diseases. He can be consulted personally or by letter, from 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M., daily.

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MARRIED.

Devoe—Fairgrieve.—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. Edward Devoe to Miss Lizzie Fairgrieve, all of this City.

Fay—Hoffman.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., Edward L. Fay, of Washington, D. C., to Helena, daughter of C. O. Hoffman. No cards.

Hammond—Stuart.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. P. Newman, Charles E. Hammond to Carrie A. Stuart, only daughter of Daniel W. Stuart, Esq. No cards.

Messer—Harley.—In Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. James B. Miles, Mr. Willard Messer, of New-York City, to Miss Sarah E. Harley, of Boston.

Pope—Duffield.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Thomas Stott Pope and Mary Emma, daughter of the late James M. Duffield, of Brooklyn.

Reed—Mitchell.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Dr. Rice, John V. D. Reed to Miss Mary L., daughter of Samuel L. Mitchell, Esq.

Rowley—Walsh.—In Trinity Church, Lansingburgh, on Thursday, Nov. 13, by Rev. A. T. Twing, J. W. H. Rowley, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to Minna, daughter of the late Alexander Walsh.

DIED

Butterfield.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, Margaret Pollock, wife of E. L. Butterfield, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 72 South 4th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Briggs.—In Roxbury, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 13, Eliza, wife of Rev. Charles Briggs, and daughter of the late Wanton Casey, Esq., of East Greenwich, R. I.

Catlin.—In Orange, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 17, Lock Catlin, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in High-st., Orange, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Conkling.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, Mary, wife of Henry Conkling, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., from the residence of her son, Dr. J. T. Conkling, No. 15 Clinton-st.

Dunkin.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, Freeburn, son of John T. and Agnes C. Dunkin, aged 8 years, 3 months and 21 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Davidson.—On Monday, Nov. 17, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, John E. Davidson, Sr., aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, Charles M., Edgar John E., Daniel and Albert Davidson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 51 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

Deagle.—On Tuesday, Nov. 18, Mr. James Deagle, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the friends of his sons, George and Lorenzo Deagle, and his sons-in-law, Henry W. Hibbard, and Robert Bennett, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 151 Ainslie-st., Williamsburgh. Carriages will be in attendance at the ferry foot of Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

Gibson.—At sea, on Saturday, Nov. 8, Dr. William B. Gibson, U. S. N., son of the late Isaac Gibson, of this City, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Key West for interment.

Haslett.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 17, William H., youngest child of W. H. and Esther Haslett, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 177 West 34th-st., corner of 8th-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Longworth.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862, Jane A., wife of Wm. T. Longworth.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Clement's Church, Amity-st., corner of Macdougal. The relatives and friends are requested to attend.

McNeill.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 18, Daniel McNeill, Sr., aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 529 8th-av.

Shepherd.—In Yonkers, on Monday morning, Nov. 17, Lydia H., wife of Wm. H. Shepherd, aged 65 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, this day, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad dépôt, Chambers-st., at 10 A. M.

☞ The funeral of Edwin D. Donaldson will take place at 2 o'clock to-day, Nov. 19, at Christ Church Chapel, Broadway, near 4th-st., Williamsburgh. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

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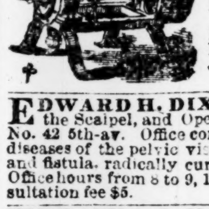

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THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN," will be held on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, in the Lecture room of Dr. Potts' Church, 10th-st., corner of University-place.
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and restore the Union and preserve the Constitution. It criticises with freedom whatever measures are not adapted to the accomplishment of these ends; but its steady purpose, from the beginning of the war, has been, and will be, to uphold the hands and strengthen the heart of the Government, while it puts forth its energies to protect us against the most unholy rebellion that ever disturbed the peace of any country.

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Resolved, That the Finance Committee representing the Department be and are hereby empowered to offer a bounty of $55 to every recruit, and to add $1 to the Government premium of $4 over and above all other bounties for every person who may furnish a recruit for the first hundred men recruited for the Second Fire Zouaves.
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City bounty	$50
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For Diseases of the
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the
ABSORBENTS
into healthy action,
By which the
WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS,
And all
UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED,
as well as
PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
And is used for
MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
For Weakness,
Arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse,
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLOWING
SYMPTOMS:
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
These symptoms, allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCE,
FATUITY,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIRE.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those
"DIREFUL DISEASES,"
"INSANITY
AND
CONSUMPTION."
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUMS
And the
MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION,
BEAR AMPLE WITNESS TO THE TRUTH OF THE ASSERTION.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
Requires the aid of medicine to
STRENGTHEN
and
INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM,
Which
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
INVARIABLY
DOES.
A TRIAL
WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES,
FEMALES,
FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG,
SINGLE, MARRIED,
OR
CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO
FEMALES,
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM,
MERCURY,
OR
UNPLEASANT MEDICINE,
FOR UNPLEASANT
AND
DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES
SECRET DISEASES.
In all their Stages,
At Little Expense;
Little or no change in Diet;
No inconvenience;
and
NO EXPOSURE.
IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DESIRE,
AND
GIVES STRENGTH TO URINATE,
THEREBY
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
PREVENTING AND CURING
STRICTURES OF THE URETHRA,
ALLAYING PAIN AND INFLAMMATION,
So frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling
ALL POISONOUS, DISEASED, and
WORN-OUT MATTER.
THOUSANDS
UPON
THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN
THE VICTIMS
OF QUACKS,
and who have paid
HEAVY FEES
to be cured in a short time,
HAVE FOUND
THEY WERE DECEIVED,
and that the
"POISON"
has,
BY THE USE OF
"POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS,"
been
DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM,
TO BREAK OUT IN
AN AGGRAVATED FORM,
AND
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS
AND DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,
whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
from whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
AND IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE
AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS' STANDING,
WITH NAMES KNOWN TO
SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE "NOTICE."
WE MAKE "NO SECRET" OF "INGREDIENTS."
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole Manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Ninth-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PHYSICIANS IN ATTENDANCE FROM 8 A. M. TO
8 P. M.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist.
DEPOT—No. 104 SOUTH-STREET, N. H.,
(Below Chestnut-street,)
PHILADELPHIA.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION ATTAINED BY
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement, and send for it,
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.

OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION to all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, MEMBER of the Royal College of Preceptors, London, wishes to receive into her family, (which consists of three adults,) one or two young ladies to board and educate. Terms, with board, music, French, drawing, dancing, all kinds of needlework, washing, etc., $300 per annum. Instruction on and use of harp, forming the only extra. Address ROYAL, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—At Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 6. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars at No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMAN FOR Public School, N. Jersey; gentleman for small Academy in Greene Co., N. Y.; gentleman for Public School on the Hudson; lady for French, Latin and Piano, in the West; gentleman and wife to conduct Boarding and Day School, in N. Jersey; French lady for Drawing, in N. Y. State; German gentleman for Music, N. Y.; lady for Painting, Drawing and French, Penna.; lady for Latin, French and Music, Missouri; lady for French, Music and Drawing, Cuba; gentleman to establish a school, for boys, N. J.; resident German governess, City; gentleman for Modern Languages and Military tactics, in one of first Military Schools in the country; gentleman for Greek, German and Mathematics, N. Y.; French lady for Music, near Philadelphia; lady for Piano, French and English, as resident governess, City; gentleman for Public School, Delaware; lady for French, Music, and Drawing, N. J.; lady for English, Latin and Drawing, Kentucky; gentleman for English, in Syracuse, N. Y.; gentleman for full charge of Academy, near the Hudson; French lady for Music, in one of the largest Female Seminaries; German gentleman for private instruction; gentleman for Mathematics and Military tactics; French lady for Music, in New-England City; experienced gentleman, married, for Mathematics and Natural Sciences; lady to conduct Select School near the City; French governess for pupils about going to Europe; resident governess for German and Music, City.
Several Schools for sale and to rent.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF MUCH experience in teaching, desires a reëngagement in a school or gentleman's family; no objections to teaching a few other children in connection, if desired; will instruct in music, French, drawing and painting, the common and higher English branches; would not object to leave the City, or to travel with a family. Terms moderate; references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, Miss C. F. G., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, music and drawing, in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reëngagement as resident governess in this City. Unexceptionable references given. Address No. 65 West 21st-st.

A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—WANTED, AN English or Irish lady of refinement and experience to serve in the capacity of resident governess; her pupils would be over 12 years; music, French, dancing, &c., &c., desirable, with the usual branches. Address B. C. J., West Bloomfield, N. J., stating qualifications, and where an interview can be had.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as a daily governess of English, French, music and drawing, in a school or family, or would receive pupils at her own residence; can refer to former patrons. Address INSTRUCTION, No. 110 West 45th-st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A LADY experienced in teaching, a situation as resident or daily Governess. Address No. 54 West 17th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:
Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.
Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513.
Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.
The above reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked.
B. E. TOPPING, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

STOLEN FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY BANK, Checks on said Bank, as follows, viz.:
$800, Jona. Fithian, drawer, dated 28th or 29th Aug., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 5th Sept., 1862.
$100, Jona. Fithian, Supervisor, drawer, dated about 10th Sept., 1862.
$100, John T. Dayton, drawer, dated 10th Oct., 1862.
$50, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 27th Oct., 1862.
$20, Wm. Adams, drawer, dated 10th Oct., 1862.
$50, G. Huntington, drawer, dated 30th Oct., 1862.
$40, Chas. Smith, drawer, dated 21st Feb., 1862.
Also, draft of D. Congdon, on Fellows, Hoffman & Co., dated about 17th Oct., 1862, for $85 75.
The public is cautioned against taking any of the above.

CAUTION.—LOST IN THE MAILS, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, as follows, viz.: Samuels, Congdon & Co., April 10, 1862, 8 months, $641 74; Jones & Smith, Sept. 28, 1862, 2 months, $590 34; each payable to the order of the makers, and indorsed by them. All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy or negotiate the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, A WHITE SETTER DOG, with liver tan on head, both ears and on hip; has two claws on both hind legs; answers to the name of "Joe;" $5 will be paid on delivery of said dog to No. 280 5th-av.

LOST.—IN FIFTH-AVENUE ON TUESDAY afternoon, a piece of WHITE SILK, with flowers painted on it, about to be made into a mouchoir case. A liberal reward paid to any one returning it to 74 University-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

POLITICAL PRINTING CHEAP FOR CASH.—English or German election posters, $10 per 1,000 and upwards. Call on M. W. SIEBERT, Steam Job Printer, No. 28 Centre-st., corner of Reade.

PELHAM FARM PIPPIN CIDER FOR sale in lots to suit for shipping, &c. Also, apples. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; has five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 141 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as laundress in a small private family; the advertiser has lived almost six years in her last place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do plain sewing, or would assist in the kitchen, or would do housework in a small family; has reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable woman in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would do plain sewing; can give the best of City reference. Call at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 156 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 18th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young Scotch girl, as chambermaid, or take care of children; City or country. Apply for two days, at No. 176 Duane-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted for a young woman as chambermaid or laundress, who we regret to part with, on account of a death in the family. For further particulars, call at No. 20 Union-square, 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of a child and do plain sewing; is an excellent plain seamstress; or would go as laundress; is fully competent to do any kind of work undertaken by her; is kind and obliging. Has the best of reference from the highest families. Can be seen at No. 128 West 29th-st., third floor, near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; six years' city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 387 6th-av., in the candy store, between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a most respectable young woman, (Protestant and American,) as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; or as nurse and seamstress; would go as cook in a small family; first-class reference given. Call at No. 45 Spring-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family, or chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of a child; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at 329 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young American girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or plain sewer and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; lived nine years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference from her last place; or would assist in the washing and ironing. Call at 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do the work of a small family; can furnish good City reference if required. Call at No. 209 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, in a private family, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do waiting, and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 East 28th-st., where she has lived for 8 years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, northeast corner of Quincy-st. and Classon-av., Brooklyn.

AS GERMAN CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A respectable tidy-looking German girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork or to go as nurse and do plain sewing. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COMPANION, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation in the City or country, as companion to a lady; would take charge of one or two children and assist in sewing; reference given. Address H, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A steady, respectable English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of first-class cooking, as meats, soups, game, pastry, baking, &c.; no objection to any distance in the country; will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of reference. Apply for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A STEADY WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; also understands pastry and desserts; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; the best of reference (8 years) from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands English and American cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can be highly recommended from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with incomparable city references, a situation as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game, turtle soups, and all styles of puffs and plain pastry, bones turkey. Wages $10 to $12; city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook in a private family; understands all known meats and soups; no objection to do the washing of a small family. Good city references. Call for two days at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a place as good cook; understands English and American cooking; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has first-class City references; no objection to a boarding-house. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIenced woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 1,411 Broadway, one door above 41st-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No 171 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; good city references. Call for two days at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation in a private family as first-class cook, who understands soups, game, jellies, bread and biscuit baking; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., boot store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable young woman, as first-class cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 128 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; is a first-rate cook and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class English cook, in a private family; seven years' City reference given; no objection to the country; Brooklyn preferred. Apply at No. 55 3d-av., in millinery store, between 10th and 11th-sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as professed cook, in a private family; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION; is a good plain cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 143 East 28th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman of capability, a situation as cook in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address E. M., No. 121 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable young women; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 107 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A situation wanted by a neat, smart girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a good plain cook. Best of reference given from her last employer. Apply at No. 212 West 34th-st., near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress does up linens in style; a good baker; makes pastry and soups. A permanent home and $7 a month, as she is fully competent. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are wanted for some very desirable servants, as cooks and laundresses, who thoroughly understand their duties, intelligent, respectful and reliable. Also for some thorough waitresses, housemaids and infants' nurses, who refer to the first families in Brooklyn. Superior servants at moderate wages at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; also for her daughter, 14 years old; is willing to take care of children, or to do chamberwork or waiting. Both would wish to be together. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 73 Canal-st., corner of Allen-st., second floor, front.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A steady, faithful young woman, with undoubted reference, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; knows her duties well. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; a good baker; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry and makes bread; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 140 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; understands baking and pastry. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; is honest and sober; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the care of children; the best City reference. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants work by the day in private families; can braid and embroider. City reference can be given. Address seamstress, No. 470 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTed as housekeeper by an efficient, active middle-aged lady, who is a thorough housekeeper, or would be willing to assist a lady with her domestic affairs; advertiser is a good seamstress, capable of cutting and fitting children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; she understands the care and management of children; has considerable experience in nursing the sick; any family requiring such a person would do well to call on or address J. HATCH, at No. 76 4th-place, near Court-st., Brooklyn, for three days. The most satisfactory reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant woman, a situation as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 145 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 387 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A respectable English woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, housekeeper, or to attend an invalid; has no objection to the country; a home more desirable than a high salary; is desirous of making herself useful in any capacity. Address M. E. G., No. 166 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a steady Scotch woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of a baby from its birth. She is fully competent. The best of city references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 3d-av., in shoe store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; best of references. Apply at No. 270 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the millinery store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a babe from its birth, or of grown children. Has six years' references. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTAble French girl desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is well educated; speaks French fluently; is a good seamstress and is kind to children; she refers to her last employer. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS INVALID NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR GENERAL FAMILY SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a steady, respectable young woman; understands taking charge of a linen-room, or as lady's maid; is fully competent to fulfill the above duties, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress, by a competent Protestant young woman; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to light chamberwork or the care of grown children; has references of the highest respectability in the City. Can be seen at No. 127 West 48th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing, and if required, has no objection to assist with the chamberwork. Can give the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 252 West 22d-st., near 9th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on a sewing-machine; has no objection to take care of growing-up children; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 370 2d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl a situation as seamstress; will go out by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit children's dresses. Apply at No. 150 East 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a genteel young woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; makes shirts and understands all styles of family sewing; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; can do fine washing and ironing in excellent style; is fully competent; wages $8. Call, for two days, at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant female wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take care of children; can cut and fit their clothes, embroider, with all kinds of family sewing; satisfactory City reference given. Inquire for two days at No. 223 Varick-st., corner Carmine-st., up one stair, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist with children; can give good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid, or would take care of children and do light chamberwork; best City reference given. Inquire at No. 137 West 23d-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman; is a competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is willing and obliging; has got the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 369 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, as waitress or nurse; can give best of references from last place, where she can be seen for two days. Call at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SMART AND active girl desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, OF THE FIRST respectability, wishes to find some light employment; would take care of a house and rent the rooms, take charge of the money matters or anything not arduous; salary not so much an object as a good home. Any one wishing for such a person may find one who can give the highest reference as to character by addressing E. S., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young married woman, whose husband has gone to the war, in some business capacity; is competent to fill any respectable place that is offered; has been in active business in this City for ten years; writes a good hand; is smart at figures, and understands all about bills and change; best of reference given. Call at No. 216 10th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT for many years, some more active employment. Address M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WASHING WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERson wants the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen, by the month or dozen; the best of references given. Apply at No. 143 East 28th-st., top floor, front room.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES THE WASHING and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen and families; will be done in the very best style for 50 cents per dozen. Best of City references. Call at No. 94 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, A SHARE IN THE New-York Law Institute. Address, stating terms, LAWYER, room No. 4, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO BUSINESS MEN.—An energetic, practical business man, desires a situation in any capacity, indoor or outdoor; not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, plain penman, quick accountant, assistant book-keeper, &c.; A No. 1 testimonials. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands the care of horses, and is a good and careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; and is willing to go to the country; can produce the best of reference. To be seen for two days at No. 10 4th-av., or address L. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address JOHN BURNS, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN a private family, as coachman, by a single man who can produce the most satisfactory City reference from his last and previous employers, for capability, sobriety and honesty; has had many years' experience in this City and country. Address B. D., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single Protestant man; will be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City, as his references will show. Can be seen at No. 26 East 19th-st., one door from Broadway, or a note addressed to J. L. D., at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman or groom in a private family; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-st., harness and saddle store, or address C. W., same place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; no objection to the country. Best of reference. Address M. C., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as coachman or groom; has no objections to go in the country; the best of references given. Apply for two days at J. J. STILLING'S, No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A COLORED MAN WISHES a situation as coachman, who can give the best of City reference. Apply to RICHARD CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man (English;) understands his business thoroughly. Address COACHMAN at Brewster & Co.'s, carriage makers, &c., corner Broome and Mott sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a single man; is sober, honest, and good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; good reference. Address D. C., No. 894 Broadway, first floor.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. S., No. 894 Broadway.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by a single, Protestant man, in the above capacity; or would work in a store as porter if required; advertiser is sober and steady, and can give good reference. Address W, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, FARMER, OR COACHMAN.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young man as gardener, farmer, or coachman, or work in a livery stable, or in a store in this City; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can milk cows; can give good references as to honesty and sobriety. Please address for four days at No. 18 Morris-st.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as light porter by a respectable married man that can make himself generally useful; can give good City reference. Address R. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—A SALESMAN IN A PHILAdelphia commission house, well acquainted with jobbers and manufacturers, desires a situation with a respectable New-York house. Address DOMESTICS, Box No. 1,003 Philadelphia Post-office.

AS VALET.—AN ENGLISHMAN, THOROUGHly understanding the duties to be performed, wishes a situation to go South or to any other part. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY REspectable, steady and sober man, with unexceptionable references as to character and qualification, a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen for two days. Address T. L., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended as such, particularly from his last place, where he has lived for four years. Call at or send to No. 209 East 20th-st., corner of 1st-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his duties thoroughly, and has good reference. Call at No. 400 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Mr. BOOKHAM'S office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a steady, respectable man, in a private family; the best of reference given. Call on or address W. H., No. 871 Broadway, for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business in every respect; has most excellent City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE STEADY man, who is not afraid of work, and has the best of references, desires a situation in City or country; is an excellent hand over horses, a good steady driver; also, a first-rate farm hand, willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

NOTICE TO BOOTMAKERS.—WANTED, A situation in a respectable boot store down town, to make or repair men's boots, or to assist in selling. Can give the best of references. Call at No. 6 Ann-st., boot store. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. T. H. P.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO get a situation for a thorough coachman and groom, whom he can highly recommend. Address J. O. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a Scotch, English or German Protestant girl for the country, to cook, wash, iron and milk one cow; family small. Apply to A. M. COTTER, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York, from 12 to 2 o'clock this day.

LAUNDRESS WANTED.—WANTED, A respectable woman as first class laundress; must understand her business perfectly in every respect. Apply at No. 11 West 21st-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter; one who can bring good references from his last place; Protestant preferred. Call at No. 85 5th-av., on Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDrooms, on the 2d floor, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are large and well-furnished.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, a large front room on the second floor. Good references will be given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, for which a liberal price will be paid, a fine suite of rooms, with board. The table must be unexceptionable; private family preferred. Location between 14th and 40th sts., 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 1,296 Post-office, Nassau-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED IN A PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and wife of the highest respectability, who pass their Summers in the country: a parlor and bedroom. Situation between Broadway and 6th-av. Address WATSON, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS AN EQUIVALENT FOR BOARD AND A pleasant home, a young American lady will assist with sewing and household duties in a respectable private family. Address M. JONES, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPerty known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY WITH STEAM POWER OR for storage, No. 357 24th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Inquire of Mr. WILSON, No. 359 or N. STEPHENS, No. 48 Pine-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH AND WITHOUT steam-power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Inquire of WM. MACGEORGE & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED A STABLE NEAR WASHINGTON square for the winter, for four horses above ground, room for two carriages. Apply by note or otherwise, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., stating rent and size.

FARMS.

FIVE IMPROVED FARMS—IN MONMOUTH County, New-Jersey, in the vicinity of the Keyport and Port Monmouth Steamboat Landings, at the following prices: $11,000, $3,500, two at $5,000, one at $1,000. Also, four houses and lots, at from $450 to $1,600.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st., Room No. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock, by
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers,
No. 29 Murray-st., and No. 38 Warren-st.,
By order of
TRUSTEES,
LARGE SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
READY MADE CLOTHING.
The attention of the Trade is invited.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 141 Broadway: Superb parlor suites of various kinds and of the best manufactures; chamber, library and dining-room suites; rosewood etageres, armoire-à-glace, Canterburys, parlor secretaries, centre and fancy tables, side-boards, extension dining tables, library and secretary book-cases, library tables, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. N. B.—At private sale, superb coupé rockaway, nearly new; also, several new rockaways.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLES, ALSO PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FRENCH PORCELAIN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19, 20 and 21, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M., each day, at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., being the entire importation of Messrs. Giovanoni & Zannoni, just landed and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, comprising a variety of figures and groups of new and various subjects, vases, fountains, &c., of which a descriptive catalogue can be had at the office of the auctioneers and at salesroom. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., continuation sale of the very valuable and selected stock, part of which was sold by us Oct. 22, and largely duplicated, belonging to an old importing and jobbing house declining business. The stock is in casks, cases, demijohns, bottles and magnums and includes very old brandies, pale and dark S. O. P. Hinn, Hennessey, Otard, Vieux, cognac and very fine champagne, cognac vin 1831, old Bourbon, Scotch and Irish whiskeys, Jamaica, St. Croix, Granada and Antigua rums, pine-apple do., very fine lines of sherry in wood and glass, Madeiras, old white port, &c., Holland and English gin. Also, the entire balance of fine Havana segars, consisting of Pureza de Mato, Yarzuelas, El Morro, Concha, Don Quixote do., Sancho Panza Concha, Cervantes Concha and Londres, Henry Clay Londres, Albuerne regalia, Britannica Nelson Concha, Figaro, Prensados and Medeano's Cabanas, Brevas, Plantation, and other favorite brands—all of which are fully guaranteed. Dealers and private buyers will do well to attend this sale. Positively no other goods admitted.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19, 1862, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER ADMINISTRATRIX OF MOSES TUCKER, DECEASED,

200 sh. Far. L. & T. Co. $25 ea.	100 sh. Marine Bank. $50 ea.
200 sh. Nor. & Wor. R. $100 ea.	11 sh. St. B'k Eliza'h $50 ea.
$25 50 Nor. & W. Div. Scrip.	300 sh. P. Vein Coal Co $100 ea.
$70 Gal. & Chic. Div. Scrip.	2 sh. Gal. & Chi. RR. $100 ea.
100 sh. Har. R. R. Pref. $50 ea.	2 sh. Phil. & R'dg. R. R. $50 ea.

$1,000 Norwich and Worcester R. 7 per cent. Bond, 1874.
Pew No. 118 St. Thomas' Church, south aisle.
Catalogues on day of sale at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 20, commencing at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the entire elegant household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: Elegant 7-octave piano-forte, richly carved and made by a celebrated manufacturer; rosewood parlor suite covered in French brocatel, heavy brocatel and lace window curtains, together with a general assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., usually found in a first-class furnished house.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of modern oil-paintings, comprising works from the easels of the following well-known artists, viz.: Wm. Hart, Shattuck, Oertel, Hecking, Blondell, W. M. Brown, Chapman, Pyne, Rondell, Manzoni, Jameson, Carmiencke, Benson, Corrins of Munich, Wiegall, Van Severdonck, Cafferty, Carter, Waterston and others, favorably known to the art public. The above are now on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS WILL SELL TOMORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS, ARTISTIC BRONZES, RICH VASES, CLOCKS, PARIAN FIGURES, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c. They are now on exhibition as above.

LEATHER AT AUCTION—BY J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, on Nov. 21, 1862, at 10½ A. M. 20,000 SIDES OF HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, made from Buenos Ayres Hides, will be sold at store, Nos. 46 and 48 Ferry-st., corner of Cliff-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—4 lots of ground, between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs.; store No. 242 Fulton-av.; 2 3-story and basement brick houses, in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.; 1 2-story frame cottage house, in Kent, near Willoughby-av.; 1 cottage, with two lots of land, on Judson-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery; 1 3-story and basement brown-stone front house, in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. A large number of valuable lots, either by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Merchants, Kent-av., corner of Hewes-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—for a smaller house, the four-story, high stoop, brownstone front house, No. 47 East 29th-st.; handsomely finished, in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Can be seen any time during the day, or apply to C. H. S., No. 24 Murray-st. Coal laid in for the Winter.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A MODEL TOWN, NORTH NEW-YORK, is now being laid out, built upon, graded, curbed, sidewalks flagged and lighted with gas, just over 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge, in Westchester County; no assessments, and taxation light; commences at 138th-st., northerly to Melrose, (Morrisania.) Streets and avenues correspond with those of New-York proper; decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; over 1,000 lots, at prices from $200 to $1,000; terms easy; also for sale, several houses now finishing. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, with good stable and carriage-house, eleven acres of good land attached and highly improved; also a great variety of shade trees and fruits in great abundance. The house has 12 rooms, and is delightfully situated on high ground overlooking the Sound. Price $7,500—$2,000 only required to be paid; or would be exchanged for City property. Inquire of
WM. BEATTYS, Port Chester, N. Y.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE WOOL FACtory, with wind-mill, pump, etc., attached, on Ellery-st., between Nostrand and Marcy avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of JAMES H. PRENTICE, corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. NEWTON, HAVING LEFT NEW-YORK, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS succeeds him in curing rheumatism, asthma, bronchitis, incipient consumption, dyspepsia, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, bad legs, weak spines, nervous complaints, &c., by the hands and breath, without medicine. No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.
Families can have their silver plate (liable to tax) weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight, which will be accepted as correct by all the assessors in this City. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Jeweler and Silversmith, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
For the speedy and permanent
Cure of Private Diseases, Urethral Discharges, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Which has been used by upwards of one hundred physicians, with entire success, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsules, or any compound hitherto known.
BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Are speedy in action, effecting a cure in a few days, which is permanent. They are prepared from Vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and never nauseate the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary whilst using them. Nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each Box contains six dozen Pills. Price $1.
DR. BELL'S TREATISE ON SEMINAL WEAKNESS, SELF-ABUSE, PRIVATE DISEASES, &c., a Pamphlet of 50 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, SENT FREE. SIX CENTS are required to pay postage.
Sent secure from observation by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the money, by
J. BRYAN,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
Sold by all Druggists.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, (near 29th-st.,) New-York. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Medicines sent per mail.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE TWINE AND cordage makers will be held at the Garrick House, No. 23 Chatham-st., Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

THE FRIENDS OF THE FOLLOWING named soldiers, killed in recent battles in Maryland, can make arrangements to have their bodies forwarded from their present burial places, by applying to HUYLER & CO., No. 536 Broadway:

EIGHTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.
M. L. Wadhams, O. S. Frost, Orton L. Lord, William Wilcox, Co. A.
L. Wheeler, Oliver C. Chase, Peter Mann, Co. B.
E. White, H. Talman, H. Elmore, L. Tilson, Co. C.
James McGrath, J. O. Barnes, John E. Tuttle, H. R. Morse, Thomas Mason, Corp. Geo. F. Booth, Co. E.
Martin Castle, Co. G; Geo. Burch, Co. I.

SIXTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.
C. Willman, Co. A.
Henry Aldrich, Co. K.
P. H. Foster, I. A. Grosvenor, Co. B.
M. Grace, N. E. Snow, Harry Burnette, G. Allen, Co. D.
Timothy Gladwin, John L. Keitt, Co. G.
B. Hollister, Wm. H. Cullum, J. Wilsey, Co. H.
Henry Davis, Jason Twist, S. Hames, Robt. Hawley, James Himes, of Union, Co. I.

THIRTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.
Sergt. E. Pegram, Co. A.
A. Hinds, Jas. Wood, C. E. Welch, Co. F.
C. H. Tarbox, Co. G.
Corp. E. E. Hattan, Co. I.
Jas. Rust, H. Cleveland, —— Hacket, —— Inhoff, J. B. Stilling, D. S. Blake, J. Lambert, E. D. Brown, H. Goodwin, Co. K.

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.
H. K. Buss, Company E.

FOURTH RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.
Benoni Weaver, Stephen A. Burdock, Company B.

TWENTY-FIRST MAINE VOLUNTEERS.
Corp. J. Stanton, Company G.

FIFTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.
Isaac Beck, Company H; J. C. Davis, Company I.

FORTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLNANIA VOLUNTEERS.
John Broadbent, Company E.

NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.
Sergt. Watson, Corp. David Van Cott, Company A.
David Fleming, Company —; Jas. Murphy, Company B.

FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.
P. McCaffee, Company F; A. Mollim, Company D.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.
Corp. Ferry.
A. Ebert, Company F; Sherman, Company G.
Chas. Brown, Company H.

EIGHTY-NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.
R. G. Grey, Company B.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "Five-Twenty" Year SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000
AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the Government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
SIX AND SEVEN PER CENTS.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals, at the office of Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, at No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, until noon on the 1st day of December next, at which time they will be opened, for the following described Bonds of the State of Michigan:

$200,000 7 per cent. 5-year Bonds.
223,000 6 per cent. 10-year Bonds.
136,000 6 per cent. 15-year Bonds.
314,000 6 per cent. 20-year Bonds.
$873,000 in all.

All offers must be made in sealed packages, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for State Bonds of Michigan."

These Bonds will be dated Jan. 1, 1863, and will have coupons attached for the semi-annual payment of interest in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be reimbursed.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State, approved March 11, 1861, and the proceeds can only be used for the redemption of an equal amount of Bonds formerly issued by the State, and "redeemable, at the pleasure of the State, after the 1st day of January, 1863," which Bonds will be received at par in the payment of the Bonds now offered.

No bids will be considered at less than the par value of the Bonds.

The money for accepted bids must be paid by the 22d day of December.
JOHN OWEN,
Treasurer State Michigan.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862. }

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,

Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.

United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.

Interest to commence from date of purchase.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.
Also, STOCK and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.
Effingham Townsend,
William Agnew,
William S. Herriman,
Jacob R. Nevius,
Jacob A. Robertson,
Charles N. S. Rowland,
Edward G. Faile,
John J. Phelps,
Jacob Harsen,
Edmund Penfold,
C. P. Leverich,
William G. Read,
Charles Burkhalter,
F. C. Havemeyer,
Abraham R. Van Nest,
Edward H. Owen,
John F. Halstead,
Lawrence M. Luther,
Charles D. Matthews,
William R. Thurston.

FOR INSPECTORS.
Matthew Bird, Abraham B. Embury,
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. K. BELCHER,
WM. L. CONKLIN,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEO. OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOS. WOODWARD.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1862. }

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until the 21st instant at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to this Company of $41,000 of its First or Second Mortgage Bonds, for the Sinking Fund. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Parties whose proposals are accepted may furnish the bonds on or before the 24th instant.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, }
No. 30 Broadway, Nov. 17, 1862. }

AN ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES OF this institution will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, and closed at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

DAYTON & MICHIGAN RAILROAD BONDS, MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS, ditto issued to the City of Milwaukee, bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., room No. 6.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE of SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Interest Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE OF INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

NOTICE—HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of same at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Receiver's certificates for advances made to the Company will be purchased at a premium, by WESTON, DORTIC & CO.,
No. 19 William-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board, THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,

LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.

One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:
ILLINOIS....2,500 tons | AMERICA....2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY...1,800 tons | BONAPARTE....3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.

For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday .... Nov. 22.
ETNA .... Saturday .... Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday .... Dec. 6.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin $100	Steerage $40
First cabin to London.... 105	Steerage to London 43
First cabin to Paris...... 110	Steerage to Paris 48
First cabin to Hamburg.. 110	Steerage to Hamburg 45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-Glasses, Mattresses, &c., cheaper than any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. You will save money.

A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE for cash. Address EUGENE, Box No. 177 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Begin at 8.
WEDNESDAY,
New Comedy Night,
TWELFTH TIME
of the very successful and fashionable comedy,
BOSOM FRIENDS,
which continues to attract crowded and delighted audiences, will be repeated this evening, with its
GREAT AND UNEQUALED CAST.

Mr. Union .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding .... Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley .... Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid .... Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell .... Mr. John Sefton
Captain Donohue .... Mr. Norton
Theodore .... Miss F. Reeves
Doyley .... Mr. Turner
Mrs. Union .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley .... Mrs. Vernon
Amy .... Miss M. Henriques
Gimp .... Mrs. Reeves

THURSDAY, (second time,) Garrick & Colman's standard comedy, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, which achieved a great success on Monday.
FRIDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
In rehearsal—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862. }

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.
Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
2,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list black cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards satinetts.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.
Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
500 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
160 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,590 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.
Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
232 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisements thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.
WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 22 inches wide.
20,000 yards, 24½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 25½ inches wide.
10,000 yards, 28½ inches wide.
90,000 yards, 30 inches wide.
10,000 yards, 31 inches wide.
50,000 yards, 35 inches wide.
210,000

To be delivered at the Navy-yard in this City free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation.
S. P. BROWN, Navy Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........................Wm. Wheatley.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE and YOUNG AMERICA, previous to their departure for Europe, Nov. 29.
BENEFIT OF MONS. MARZETTI.
FOUR ENTERTAINMENTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19,
Will be presented the dramatic Pantomime of
JOCKO; OR, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Pipo........Gabriel Ravel | Jocko........Mons. Marzetti
After which a divertissement by Mme. MARZETTI, Mons. TOPHOFF and Corps de Ballet.
PAS CHINOIS, by YOUNG AMERICA.
After which the comic Fairy Pantomime, entitled
THE GOLDEN EGG,
arranged by Gabriel Ravel. New Tricks, Transformations, &c.
Gabriel in his great part of........................Toby
Young America in his celebrated personation of the Frog
The Wonder of the World, YOUNG AMERICA,
will repeat his great feat on
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
Thursday, last night but two of the GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, GRAND FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE.

Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a reëngagement with EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 24, for the first time this season, in his great Shakesperean character of MACBETH.

During Mr. Forrest's engagement, several pieces not yet produced, including THE BROKER OF BOGOTA, (first time in many years,) METAMORA, &c., &c., will be placed upon the stage, with the attention to mise en scene which characterizes this establishment.

In consequence of the great success attending the production of CAMILLE in Brooklyn and this City, Mr. Wheatley is induced to announce that MATILDA HERON will repeat that character on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors open at 7 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager........................Wm. Wheatley
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST
Will, for the
FIRST AND ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,
appear in Brooklyn in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of
MACBETH.
Last nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Last night of performance of
MATILDA HERON,
SATURDAY NEXT.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR........................CARL ANSCHUTZ.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19,
Will be presented for the second time, Beethoven's Grand Classic Opera in 3 acts, of
FIDELIO,
Which will be produced with the same perfection and attention to details as the "Magic Flute."
THE ARION SOCIETY,
to render due effect to the grand choruses, has kindly consented to assist.
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY,
AND GREATLY INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

ORATION.

IRVING HALL—MR. T. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
Will give his SECOND ORATION on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Subject—"CURRAN, AND THE WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR."
SYLLABUS.

Curran's Biographers: Mr. W. H. Curran, Thomas Davis, and Charles Phillips—Lords Byron and Erskine, Mme. De Stael, Dr. Birkbeck, Sheridan and John Foster bear testimony to Curran's wonderful powers—Illustrious Sons of Ireland—Her Oratory and her Music her greatest Glory—The several schools of Irish Eloquence—Curran compared with Pitt, Fox, Flood, Grattan, Burke, Avonmore, Dean Kirwan, Plunkett, O'Connell and Shiel—His School and College Life—Early Struggles at the Bar—His first Brief—"*The Monks of the Screw*"—Irish Society at that time—Enters Parliament—Defence of Rowan; its wonderful effects—"Universal Emancipation"—Speech for "Finnerty; Picture of the Informer"—"Liberty of the Press"—Rebellion of '98—Awful condition of Ireland—Death of T. W. Tone and Lord E. Fitzgerald—The Execution of the Brothers Shears—State Trials—Sarah Curran and Robert Emmett—Curran on the Bench—Resigns the Judicial Office—His Despondency and Death—His Power of Humor—Anecdotes of his wit, "bon mots," repartees—Variety and Versatility of his Genius—Nature of his Eloquence—His noble Character—Conclusion.

FROM THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Mr. Jones' début as a lecturer was a telling success. The lecture closed with a magnificent peroration, which excited the liveliest admiration.—*Evening Post, Nov. 18.*

The speaker confined himself closely to the subject, and showed the secrets of his popularity, developed in a marvelous fluency of speech, a consummate art of grouping together, comparing and contrasting his themes, and a power of enchaining an audience and lifting it through every modulation of passion and feeling by the mere magic of a simple, easy, uninterrupted flow of language, a natural, unobtrusive gesticulation, and a capacity to place every subject before the mind's eye in the clearest light. Upon retiring, he was called out and greeted with continued applause.—*N. Y. World, Nov. 18.*

With a good voice, a delivery dramatically earnest, much self-possession of manner, and an uninterrupted fluency, Mr. Jones has a general style which is novel and effective.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 18.*

Mr. Jones' comparisons and groupings were excellent, his eloquence charming, enchaining the audience throughout his oration, without the least interruption, during more than two hours. He received well-merited applause at the hands of an appreciative audience.—*N. Y. Express, Nov. 18.*

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

MISS TERESA CARENO,

THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

TO LET FOR BALLS, FAIRS, &c.—THE rooms in the Chinese Building, No. 539 Broadway. Apply to WM. FOGARTY, on the premises, up stairs.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—An extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.—NEWARK TO NEW-YORK, VIA HOBOKEN.—The extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken, having been completed, trains will run on and after Nov. 19, 1862, as follows:

Leaving Morris and Essex Depôt, Newark:	Leaving New-York:
6 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 6.45 A. M.
7.30 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8.15 A. M.
9 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 9.45 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries, 12 M.
1 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 2.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 4.15 P. M.
5 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 5.45 P. M.
6.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 11 P. M.

Tickets to Newark can be obtained at the Ferry, at either Barclay, Canal or Christopher sts., New-York, or at the Depôt at Hoboken.
N. B.—Passengers *via* Christopher-st. will connect with the trains by leaving New-York 15 minutes in advance of the above time.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6.05 P. M., and 1.05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GUERRABELLA.

NOTICE—Seats may be secured for WEDNESDAY'S FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO, and FRIDAY'S LUCREZIA BORGIA, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 19.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA IN COMIC OPERA,
When will be presented Donizetti's Comic Opera of
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.
(The Daughter of the Regiment.)
Signora GUERRABELLA........................as........................Maria.

In announcing Signora GUERRABELLA in the rôle of Maria, particular attention is called to the fact that in this popular character she has achieved the highest success in the principal cities of Europe.

BRIGNOLI as TONIO, SUSINI as SULPICE.
Signora GUERRABELLA will sing during the music lesson, Rondo from Balfe's last and most popular Opera, of "THE PURITAN'S DAUGHTER."
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI will introduce during the second act, the celebrated Romanza from "I LOMBARDI."
Conductor and Musical Director........................Sig. MUZIO.
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 21, SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF SIGNORA LORINI.
ONLY NIGHT OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Lucrezia Borgia........................SIGNORA LORINI
Maffio Orsini........................MLLE. MORENSI
Gennaro........BRIGNOLI | Duo Alfonso........SUSINI
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
POSITIVELY DINORAH.
DEBUT OF MLLE. CORDIER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DINORAH.
Mr. GRAU would respectfully inform the public that as he is determined to bring out
MEYERBEER'S LATEST WORK,
the romantic Opera of
DINORAH; OR, LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE
in every respect, it being the
FIRST POSITIVE NOVELTY IN OPERA
which he has been enabled to offer them, it will be produced
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
when he trusts to merit the general approbation of his patrons by the thorough and complete manner in which it will be
PLACED ON THE STAGE,
as regards
NEW SCENERY AND NEW DRESSES,
as well as in its
VOCAL, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL INTERPRETATION.
Upon this occasion
ANGIOLINA CORDIER
will have the honor to make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK
in the
ROLE OF THE HEROINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST PATRIOTIC CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., for the Benefit of the Institution, No. 334 6th-av., for the
CHILDREN OF DECEASED OF DISABLED SOLDIERS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1862,
BY THE CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD,
Numbering over Five Hundred, assisted by a number of Artists and Amateurs.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA
has been engaged.
His Honor the Mayor will preside.
THOMAS D. SULLIVAN........................Musical Director
J. P. BONNELL........................Manager
TICKETS:
Parquette and Dress Circle........................50 cents
Family Circle........................25 cents
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be had at the principal music stores, or of the Janitors of Ward Schools No. 4, Rivingston-st.; No. 34, Broome-st., near Willett, and No. 20, Broome-st., near Norfolk.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Nov. 19,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will make their third appearance this season, presenting the
SAME CHARMING ENTERTAINMENTS.
THREE
OF THOSE
BRIGHT, BRILLIANT PIECES,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE!
PRINCE DOLOROSO!!
and
THE IRISH TIGER!!!
which abound in all that
GAYETY,
GALLANTRY,
and
GRACE
which have proved so attractive a talisman in those Delightful Delineators
of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS in three pieces every night.
Box-book open six days in advance.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers:
Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, J. Waldo, Williams, Vantine, Gibbs, P. Butler, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

DONATION VISIT.—THE ANNUAL DONATION Visit and Festival of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the Asylum, in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Donations in provisions, flour, money, or whatever can be applied to the use of the Institution, are earnestly solicited, as the number of children constantly applying for admission render the present funds of the Society entirely inadequate to its support.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LADIES' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., under the hotel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, held this day, Pilot JOHN N. DALE was suspended during the pleasure of the Board, for using abusive language while on duty, in violation of By-Law 20.—Nov. 1, 1862. By order.
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE, } Executors.
JAMES HEALEY, }
au27-law6mW*

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
The magnificent drama,
VICTORINE; OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT,
Will be produced at each.
ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE
ONLY FOUR DAYS MORE
OF THOSE WONDERFUL

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
Which have just arrived in this country,
FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS,
Whence they were brought by
C. F. HALL, Esq., ARCTIC EXPLORER,
Being the first and only
INHABITANTS OF THESE FROZEN REGIONS
ever brought to this country, they are objects of universal interest; but they can remain only this week.
SEE THEM NOW, OR YOU'RE TOO LATE.
They are on exhibition from 10 A. M. till 12 M., from 3 till 4, and from 7 till 10 P. M.
A few days more of
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE
$30,000 NUTT,
One of the most extraordinary wonders of the world. As he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail, he cannot possibly
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, he will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also to be seen,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
New and beautiful life-like
WAX FIGURES
OF
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. BURNSIDE,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old hero and patriot,
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also, an exact likeness of that curious creature, the
WHAT IS IT?
in consultation with
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD,
regarding the cause of this rebellion. *What Is It?*
Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS,
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other Wonders.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears at each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19,
LAST NIGHT
Of the great modern comedy,
NO REST FOR THE WICKED,
NO REST FOR THE WICKED,
Received nightly with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
From the rise to the fall of the curtain.
Received on each representation, by full and fashionable audiences, with shouts of laughter and applause.

Mons. Genet (the wicked)........................		Mr. Blake
Mons. Fernand (the gay)........................		Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Pemaire (the jealous)..	Old friends in wickedness of Genet's, not one owning to over 45 years of age.	..Roberts
Courtaine (the sleepy).		..Stoddart
Castelle (the cold)....		..Marlowe
Montar (the henpecked)		..Lennox
Antoine (valet to Genet)........................		Mr. Peters
Madame Fernand (the loving)........................		Miss Laura Keene
Madame Claire Genet (the confiding)........................		Miss Laura Leigh
Madame Bidaut (the austere)........................		Mrs. Robertson
Madame Montar (the vixen)........................		Miss Thompson
Annette........................		Miss Everett

Conclude with
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Last two nights of PEG WOFFINGTON.
SATURDAY—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
With
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NEW MUSIC,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

IRVING HALL.

MME. DE LUSSAN.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 20.
Mme. DE LUSSAN will be assisted by
Mme. Erminia Carrere, Pianist, pupil of Thalberg,
Her first appearance in New-York;
Mons. De la Perriere, Tenor;
Mr. Theo. Thomas, Violinist, and
Mr. Mosenthal.
Sig. MUZIO........................Musical Conductor
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra; to be had at Irving Hall; at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 545, and Firth & Pond's, 547 Broadway.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 19,
Third night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY........................as........................Julius Crow
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

BANVARD'S
SEA OF GALILEE,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,

Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

At the request of a number of the leading citizens of New-York, the extensive property located between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and 57th and 59th streets, has been leased for the purpose of establishing a
SELECT PRIVATE SKATING POND.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES.

Contracts have been made for fencing and preparing this property for the purposes to which it is to be devoted during the coming Winter.

Large and commodious structures will be erected to accommodate Subscribers, including Refreshment Saloon, Room for the sale and hire of Skates, Cloak Rooms, etc.

It is designed by the Managers to dispose of only a limited number of tickets. None but persons of respectability and character will be admitted as Subscribers, as it is designed to conduct this enterprise so as to enable Ladies and Children to visit the Pond at all times without the necessity of a male escort. References will therefore be demanded of all persons applying for tickets who are not known to the Managers.

Arrangements have been made to illuminate the Pond in the most brilliant manner. A splendid Band of Music will perform from 3½ to 10½ P. M., when the Ice is in condition for Skating.

The management take pleasure in being able to announce that the Pond will be under the charge of OSCAR F. OATMAN, (late President of the Washington Skating Club of Brooklyn,) whose experience is the best guarantee we can give that the Ice will always be kept in the best Skating condition, and that nothing will be left undone to insure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies.....$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets........................2 00
Minor, under 15 years of age........................5 00

Sale of tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1862, at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House, and at the principal office at Conover & Walker's, No. 474 Broadway.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,

NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY (19th), the evening exhibitions will commence at 7½ o'clock; afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

A Negro Regiment in Action—The Battle of Island Mounds—Desperate Bravery of the Negroes—Defeat of the Guerrillas—An Attempted Fraud.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leavenworth, Saturday, Nov. 8.

The First Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers, or a portion of it, have been in a fight, shed their own and rebel blood, and come off victorious, when the odds were as five to one against them.

For the last few weeks the recruits composing this regiment have been in camp "Wm. A. Phillips," at Fort Lincoln, perfecting themselves in drill. On the 26th of October, Capt. Seaman received an order from Maj. Henning, commanding at Fort Scott, to take such a force as he could raise, and proceed to a point on the Osage, Bates Co., Mo., and there break up a gang of bushwhackers. We marched from Fort Lincoln with 70 men of the batallion raised by himself, under Capt. Pierson, (formerly of the First Iowa,) and Lieut. Thrasher, (formerly of the Third Kansas,) and 170 men from Col. Williams' Batallion, under the command of Capt. R. G. Ward, Co. B; Adjt. R. J. Hinton, Capt. A. G. Crew, Co. A, and J. Armstrong, Co. H, (the latter was formerly in Co. B, Third Kansas,) and Lieutenants Dickerson, Co. C; Huddleston, Co. E; Gardner, Co. F, and Minor, Co. D. This made in all 240 men, with the addition of half a dozen white scouts. The men were armed with the Prussian and Austrian rifled muskets, the former of which is an excellent weapon, and the latter a poor one, from constant liability to get out of order.

On the 26th the command marched twenty miles, and on the 27th reached Dickies Ford on the Osage, at about 2 P. M. Our destination was the house of a notorious rebel, named Toothman's, three miles from this ford. As we came in sight of it, we discovered at the same time a number of horsemen on the Osage bottoms, a mile to the Southeast. The scouts and mounted officers galloped forward to reconnoitre, and soon discovered them to be rebel guerrillas. A citizen with a load of wood, on inquiry, stated that they were reported as Cockerell's, Hancock's and Truman's gangs, moving South in the direction of Arkansas. Returning to the detachment, it encamped for the night, at Toothman's. We erected a rail barricade around the door-yard fence. The reports of scouts, as well as the women in the house, warranted the assumption that the rebel forces were several hundred strong. Our camp was within two miles of the famous Osage Island, an extensive tract of land, so-called because the Osage had cut for itself two channels around it. That night we sent back messengers to Kansas for reinforcements. Being greatly in need of mounted men, we sent to the organized militia companies; also, to Col. Adams, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, to camp at Fort Lincoln, and to Major Henning, at Fort Scott. We request the latter to send what reinforcements he could along the south side of the Osage River, to Burnett's Ferry. Our intention was to skirmish with them until these reinforcements arrived, and when Major Henning's force arrived to make an attack on the Island from each side. All day we skirmished with the rebel pickets, at the same time sending out foraging and other parties. On the 29th the rebel pickets, which had occupied the highest mounds to the southeast of us, seemed to have been considerably reinforced. A detachment of about sixty men was sent out, under command of Capt. Armstrong and Adjutant Hinton, with directions to skirmish with the enemy, holding them in play while a foraging party proceeded in search of salt and corn meal. The rebels were evidently well handled. They designed to draw on some detachment far enough from camp to overwhelm it before assistance could arrive. The skirmishing grew brisk, and shots were rapidly exchanged, though always at long range and individual objects. The guerrillas would shout from the hill on which they were posted, in the most derisive manner —cursing the white officers for "d——d nigger-stealers," etc., etc.

In fact they paid particular attention to the two or three white men on the field. The balls from long range rifles came unpleasantly near. Soon after the commencement of the skirmishing, a shot from one of our men brought down a rebel. Soon another fell evidently hit in the side, and then deploying the right wing of the skirmishers through a small ravine, and advancing up the slope beyond on the double-quick, we managed to give them a raking volley, which sent off several riderless horses. Passing over the ground, we discovered blood where one man had fallen. By the mouth of a prisoner whom Cockerell released that afternoon, we afterward learned that the rebels acknowledged seven killed and mortally wounded in the morning skirmish. Returning to camp under orders, the rebels fired the prairie behind us, and advanced their pickets, under cover of the smoke. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and we were compelled to set a counter fire around camp, in order to prevent ourselves being completely overwhelmed by the smoke. Under its cover our scouts were driven in. Capt. Seamen then sent out a party of eight Cherokee negroes, who soon managed to get to the windward of the fire. They were directed to keep within sight of camp, but their eagerness for the prey soon led to a disobedience of orders. Sixteen men were then sent out under Lieut. Gardner, to reinforce and bring them in. The Cherokees being somewhat unmanageable except by their own own officers, Capt. Pierson accompanied Gardner to aid this purpose. Capt. Crew and Lieut. Huddleston both left camp without orders and joined the squad. They advanced to the edge of the mounds, united with the first party, and in place of returning to camp, started to visit a log house half a mile distant, on the bottom land. There was the opportunity sought by the rebels, and they improved it, or sought to. The house was visited, and the party was returning across the prairie toward the mounds in sight of camp, when from behind them to the southeast, on which the rebels had been posted in the morning skirmish, appeared about one hundred and thirty mounted men, advancing on the double-quick toward Gardner's party. In place of returning to the log-cabin, where a successful resistance could be made till reinforced, our detachment headed steadily for the mound. In the meanwhile, alarmed at camp at the lengthy absence of the party, we had sent out a detachment of fifty as a reserve, under Capt. Armstrong. When the cavalry came in sight, Capt. Pierson, who occupied a position from which the movements could be observed, signaled for the reserve to advance, which they were directed to do by the Adjutant, who then galloped to camp and hastened the moving forward of two detachments which Capt. Seamen was hurrying out. Lieut. Thrasher, in command of the first, went on the double-quick down the ravine to the west, followed closely by that under Lieuts. Dickerson and Minor.

In the meanwhile, the detachment under Gardner was attacked by the foe, who swept down like a whirlwind upon it. One volley was fired in concert, which emptied several saddles, and then this devoted body was separated by the force of that sweeping charge. The fight thus became a hand to hand encounter of one man to six. The rebels were mostly armed with shot-guns, revolvers and sabres, our men with the Austrian rifle and sabre bayonet. The latter is a fearful weapon, and did terrible execution in the hands of the muscular blacks. Six-Killer, the leader of the Cherokee negroes, fell with six wounds after shooting two men, bayoneting a third and laying a fourth *hors du combat* with the butt of his gun. Another one, badly wounded, Sergt. Ed. Lowrey, was attacked by three men; he had discharged his rifle, and had no time to load again, when they fell upon him with revolver and sabre. He was then badly hurt with a shot-gun wound. One man demanded his surrender, to which the reply was a stunning blow from the butt of the rifle, knocking him off his horse. The negro, when approached, had his sabre-bayonet in hand, about to fix it on his gun. The prostrate man got a crashing blow from it on the skull as he fell, and then, as the other charged, the bayonet was used with effect on the nearest horse, and the butt of the gun on the next man. The sergeant received three wounds in the melée, but managed to get back to camp. I could give similar instances of nearly every man and boy of the party. There were several of the latter in the fight. One of them, Manuel Dobson, a lad of fourteen, received a ball through both arms. He afterward told Col. Williams "that he couldn't kill but one of 'em," but adding, with commendable pride, "I brought my gun back."

But, to return to the field. As the enemy charged, Armstrong's detachment was seen coming up the hill on the double-quick. The boys broke for their lines. Lieut. Gardner, being a large and heavy man, had early endeavored to escape to them, but fell in the first and thickest of the fight with two wounds in his hip. One of the rebels dismounted as he fell forward, prone on his face, and placing his revolver to his head, fired. Fortunately the ball glanced, inflicting only a severe scalp wound. Lieut. Gardner lay there till the prairie fire overtook him, when he made an effort and got upon burnt ground, where we found him after the engagement. Lieut. Huddleston was early separated from the men, and though the mark of many bullets, escaped unscathed. Capt. Crew, retaining his position at the head of the few men who keep together, retreated with his face to the enemy, firing his revolver as he did so. He fell with a terrible wound in the groin, but again rose and retreated. Surrounded by half a dozen of the foe, he was ordered to surrender. "Never!" he shouted, at the same time calling to the half dozen negroes around him to die rather than give up. He then fell dead with a bullet in his heart. His body was instantly rifled of revolver and watch, though his purse was not found. Five minutes afterward the rebel who took the watch was killed by one of the negroes, who again took the watch from him and brought it into camp.

While these incidents were occurring, Capt. Armstrong brought his men through the prairie fire on to the brow of the hill, within short range of the enemy, who, as they discovered his approach, galloped round the hill in two files, opening in the form of a V, with the intention of charging upon him. A steady volley checked this movement, and a raking fire on their flank from the companies under Lieuts. Thrasher, Dickerson and Minor, changed their advance into disorderly rout, in which a number of saddles were emptied. Capt. Seamen, observing large reinforcements moving by the east, apparently toward our camp, ordered Capt. Armstrong and the other officers to fall back to the camp. This was done, except by Lieut. Thrasher, who held the field from which the rebels had fled long enough to bring off our wounded, and all the dead but three. While engaged in this task, the enemy's scouts fired the prairie in three different places, and advanced under cover of the smoke, endeavoring to pick off the men engaged in removing the wounded. Their killed and wounded had been removed as fast as they fell. They could be seen to dismount as fast as one fell and, putting the body on a horse, remove it from the field. So ended the battle of Island Mounds, which, though commenced through the rash and impetuous daring of the officers, yet under most unfavorable circumstances, resulted in a complete victory to the negro regiment.

What I narrate I saw myself, and having witnessed several engagements since this rebellion commenced, I know what fighting amounts to. The following is a list of our casualities:

Killed—Capt. Crew, Co. A; Corp. Joseph Talbot, Privates Samuel Davis, Thomas Lane, Marion Barber, Allen Rhodes, Henry Gash, all of Co F: John Sexkiller, Seamen's Battalion.

Wounded—Lieut. Joseph Gardner, Co. F, head, hip and knee; Private Thos. Knight, both legs; Geo. Dudley, both legs; Manuel Dobson, both arms; Lazarus Johnson, arm, all of Co. F; Sergt. Edward Lowery, Seamen's Battalion, shoulder and arm; Sergt. Shelley Banning, Seamen's Battalion, right breast and hip; Corp. Andy Hytower, left shoulder; Anderson Riley, left shoulder; Private Ed. Curtis, back and mouth, all of Seamen's Battalion; Corp. Jacob Edwards, Co. E, head and side.

After the fight the guerrillas retreated to a point southeast, known as Red Dirk and Pleasant Gap, where they have since been joined by Quantrell and Harrison. Our advent broke up their plans. They evidently had at first a most contemptible idea of the negroes' courage, which their engagement speedily changed.

Bill Truman told in Butler on the Friday following the fight, that the black devils fought like tigers, and that the white officers had got them so trained that not one would surrender, though they tried to take a prisoner.

After all exertions, the negro regiment still remains unrecognized or mustered. Col. Williams has promised to furlough the men on the 24th of the month, providing the military authorities do not take some definite action relative thereto.

The Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, Col. Adams, is stationed on the border, in detachments at Paola, Ossawatomie, Mound City, and Olathe. The Ohio Second Cavalry is gathering at Fort Scott, preparatory to leaving for Ohio, whence it will be transferred to Kentucky. The Third Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. Barstow, are with Gen. Blunt, in Arkansas. The remaining Kansas regiments are with the General, excepting the First, Seventh, and six companies of the Eighth, which are at Nashville and Corinth. A regiment of Regulars (the one formerly commanded by Gen. Harney) arrived at Fort Leavenworth yesterday, after five years' campaigning in New-Mexico. They are ordered to St. Louis.

By the way, I heard lately of a shrewd attempt to swindle the United States Treasury out of a considerable amount of duty—about $20,000. Letters were written to the Secretary, inquiring if the Treasury would remit the duties on a large number of Belgian rifled muskets, upon the pretext that they had been purchased for the use of the State of Kansas. It is customary to remit duties purchased by a State for its own use. Mr. Chase didn't bite. He knew as well as we could have informed him that the State of Kansas, under its present Executive, hadn't credit enough to purchase a single gun in Belgium, let alone a cargo. The adroit peddlers of State honor and bonds failed in their meanness. No duties were remitted, consequently the Gubernatorial firm had to hide their head before the discovery of the dirty trick.

H.

A ZOUAVE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

John Crawford, a recruiting Sergeant in the Second Regiment, Duryee's Zouaves, was placed on trial yesterday, charged with manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of a deserter from the regiment, named George A. Doherty, at the Old Bowery Theatre, on the evening of the 7th of October last. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner met the deceased in the lobby of the theatre on the evening in question, and charged him with being a deserter, and endeavored to induce him to return to the regiment. An altercation ensued between the parties, pending which the deceased struck the prisoner in the mouth and about the head several times, and followed up the attack by seizing him by the hair of the head, bending him down between his legs and pummeling him at his leisure. The prisoner seeing no chance of escape, drew his Zouave knife and thrust it into the abdomen of Doherty, inflicting a wound from which he died two days after. It was proved that the prisoner had authority to arrest deserters wherever he found them; that he was first attacked by the deceased, who was a much heavier and more powerful man than himself, and that after inflicting the wound he made no attempt to escape, but acknowledged he committed the deed, and said that it was done in self-defence. At the conclusion of the testimony, the trial was adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock. The prisoner is defended by Townsend and Bird; and Chas. E. Whitehead, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution.

A Bluffed Bully.

No man is so easily bluffed as a professional bully, and no man is so invariably a coward as he who habitually carries a loaded pistol upon his person.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Marcus Cicero Stanley, a gentleman not unknown to fame, being subject to appetites such as flesh and blood are heir to, was refreshing his inner man at the expense of the mundane existence of Crook & Duff's choicest bivalves.

While poising upon his fork the tenth bearded beauty, he was accosted in a boisterous manner by an ungentlemanly bully named Sheehan, called Andy for short.

Words passed between them, when Sheehan drew a pistol from his vest and theatrically pointed it full at Mr. Stanley's breast, threatening to blow his brains out in a manner at once brutish and senseless, for Mr. Stanley's brains are not popularly supposed to be "in his bosom confined."

Mr. Stanley asked the bystanders for a pistol, but no one had such an article, and Mr. Stanley was compelled to snub his assailant by the power of his eye, and the sarcasm of his tongue, pending which the proprietors interfered, and Sheehan was sent off about his business, while Mr. Stanley continued the oysterian destruction.

It is gratifying to know that Andy will be made to pay the full penalty of the law, for the violation of that preventive statute which forbids the carrying of concealed weapons, and is especially severe with such parties who attempt to use them.

Strike in Charlestown Navy-yard.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The blacksmiths employed in the Charlestown Navy-yard, 120 in number, marched in a body to the Commandant's office yesterday, and, through a Committee, requested an advance of wages. The Commandant stated that the subject was already under consideration by the Government officials. The blacksmiths then agreed to resume work until Saturday. Four of the most prominent actors in the proposed strike were discharged, as their conduct was regarded in the light of insubordination.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Official Report of Gen. Rosecrans.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army:

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi,
Third Division, District of West Tennessee,
Corinth, Oct. 28, 1862.

Major: I have the honor to submit for the information of the Major-General commanding the district the following:

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Preliminaries.

The rumors which followed the battles of Iuka were that Price had marched to the vicinity of Ripley, and was being joined by Van Dorn with all the available rebel forces in North Mississippi, for the purpose of capturing Corinth, or breaking our line of communication, and forcing us to retreat toward Columbus.

These rumors gained strength until the 1st of October, when strong cavalry scouts sent out for the purpose, demonstrated the fact, that the rebels were moving from Ripley *via* Ruckersville, and the main body was at Pocahontas.

The Question,

then was where they would strike the main blow? Equally favorably situated to strike either Bolivar, Bethel, Jackson, or Corinth, which would it be?

Unfortunately for me, there was no map of the country northwest of this place to be found, therefore I could not tell whether to expect a strong demonstration here to hold us in suspense, while the blow was struck elsewhere, or *vice versa*. Rumors that the attack was to take the direction of Jackson or Bolivar *via* Bethel, were so rife, and the fortifications of Corinth were so well known to the rebels, that I had hopes they would undertake to mask me, and passing North, give me an opportunity to beat the masking force and cut off their retreat.

This hope gained some strength from the supposed difficulties of the country lying in the triangle formed by the Memphis and Charleston, the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, and Cypress Creek.

To be prepared for eventualities, Hamilton's and Stanly's Divisions were placed just beyond Bridge Creek, the infantry outposts were called in from Iuka, Burnsville, Rienzi and Danville, and the outpost at Chewalla retired to New-Alexander, and strengthened by another regiment and a battery, early on the morning of the 2d.

During that day evidences increased, showing the practicability of the country northwest of us, and disclosed the facts, not before known, that there were two good roads from Chewalla eastward, one leading directly into the old rebel intrenchments, and the other crossing over into the Pittsburgh Landing road.

Accordingly the following disposition of the troops for the 3d was ordered at 1½ o'clock A. M. of that day, viz:

There being indications of a possible attack on Corinth immediately, the following dispositions of troops will be made: Gen. McKean with his Division will occupy the present position. Gen. Davies will occupy the line between the Memphis and Columbus Road. Gen. Hamilton with his Division will take position between the rebel works on the Purdy and on the Hamburg Roads; and Gen. Stanly will hold his Division in reserve at or near the old headquarters of Major-Gen. Grant.

The respective divisions will be formed in two lines, the second line being either in line-of-battle, or close column by division as their circumstance may require.

The troops were ordered to move toward their position with one hundred rounds of ammunition, and three days' rations per man, by three o'clock at 8 A. M.,

These dispositions were made, and the troops, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, occupied the positions shown on the accompanying map, Hamilton on the right, Davidson the centre, McKean on the left, with an advance of three regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, under Col. Oliver, on the Chewalla road, at or near Alexander's, beyond the rebel breastworks. The cavalry were disposed as follows: (See map accompanying Col. Wiegner's report:) A battalion at Burnsville, one at Roney's mill, on the Jacinto and Corinth road. Col. Lee, with the Seventh Kansas and a part of the Seventh Illinois at Kossuth and Boneyard, watching the rebels' right flank: Col. Hatch and Capt. Wilcox all the east and north fronts, covering and reconnoitering.

The reasons for these dispositions flow obviously from the foregoing explanations of our ignorance of the northwesterly approach, and of the possibility that the rebels might threaten us on the Chewalla and attack us by the Smith's Bridge road on our left, or go round and try us with his main force on the Purdy or even Pittsburgh Landing road.

THE GENERAL PLAN,

Which was explained to the division commanders verbally in the morning, was to hold the enemy at arm's length, by opposing him strongly in any assumed positions, and when his force became fully developed, and he had assumed a position, to take a position which would give us the use of our batteries and the open ground in the vicinity of Corinth, the exact position to be determined by events and the movements of the enemy. Early in the morning the advance under Col. Oliver found strong indications that the pressure under which he had retired on the 2d came from the advancing foe, and accordingly took a strong position on the hill, near the angle of the rebel breastworks, with his three regiments and a section of artillery.

By 9 o'clock the enemy began to press them sharply, and outflank them. Brig.-Gen. Arthur, whom I had requested to go to the front, reported widespread but slack skirmishing, and said the hill was of great value to the advancing force. I ordered him to hold it pretty firmly with that view.

About 10 o'clock word came that the enemy were pressing the point hotly, and that reinforcements were required, or they must yield the position. Supposing its importance was properly understood, and that it was held in subordination to the general views of its use, which were explained, I directed Gen. Davies to send up from his position two regiments. But it proved that Gen. McArthur had taken up four more regiments from McKean's Division, and was contesting the ground almost as for a battle. It was probably this which induced Gen. Davies to ask permission to rest his right on the rebel intrenchments, and to which I consented, adding the verbal order to Lieut.-Col. Ducat, that he might use his judgment about leaving his present for that position, but in no event must he cease to touch the left on McArthur's right.

The advance was made to the breastwork, as shown on the drawing, but leaving an interval between McArthur's and Davies' left. The enemy developed his forces along that line as McArthur retired from his position, which gave the rebels an opportunity to advance behind Davies' left, and forced it, after obstinate resistance, to fall back rapidly about a thousand yards, losing two heavy guns.

Our troops fought with the most determined courage, firing very low. At 1 P. M., Davies having resumed the same position he had occupied in the morning, and McArthur's Brigade having fought a heavy force, it became evident that the enemy were in full strength, and meant mischief. McKean, with Crocker's Brigade, had seen only skirmishers, there were no signs of any movements on our left, and only a few cavalry skirmishers on our right. It was pretty clear that we were to expect the weight of the attack to fall on our centre, where hopes had been given of our falling back.

Orders were accordingly given to McKean to fall back to the next ridge beyond our intrenchments, to touch his right on Davies' left; for Stanly to move northward and eastward, to stand in close echelon, but nearer town. Gen. Hamilton was ordered to face toward Chewalla, and move down until his left reached Davies' right. Davies was informed of these dispositions, told to hold his ground obstinately, and then when he had drawn them in strongly, Hamilton would swing in on their front and rear, and close the day. Hamilton was carefully instructed on this point, and entered into the spirit of it.

Owing to loss of time in conveying orders to Gens. McKean and Davies, the orders were less perfectly conformed to, but nothing materially injurious resulted therefrom. But owing to the tremendous force with which the enemy pressed Davies back, Stanley was called with his division, with the batteries, and sent a brigade, under Col. Mower, to support Davies, whose right had at last become hotly engaged. Mower came up while Davies was contesting a position near the White House, and Hamilton began to swing in on the enemy's flank, across the Columbia Railroad, through a very impracticable thicket, when night closed it and put an end to the operations for the day.

The details of the heroic deeds of the troops of Davies' Division, of McArthur's and Oliver's Brigades, as well as those of Sullivan's Brigade, of Hamilton's Division, will be found in the accompanying sub-reports.

THE DISPOSITION FOR THE BATTLE OF OCT. 4.

We had now before us the entire army which the rebels could muster in Northern Mississippi, Van Dorn commanding, (Price's Army, Van Dorn's Army, Villipique's and the remnant of Breckinridge's Corps.) They were in the angle between the Memphis and Columbus roads. Our left was comparatively free; our right very assailable. They outnumbered us probably two to one.

THE PLAN

was to rest our left on the batteries, extending from Battery Robinette, our centre on the slight ridge north of the house, and our right on the high ground, covering both the Pittsburgh and Purdy Roads, while it also covered the ridge roads between them, leading to their old camps. McKean had the extreme left. Stanley, with his well-tried division batteries, Williams and Robinette, the Memphis Railroad and the Chawalla Road, extending nearly to the Columbus road. Davies' tried division was placed in the centre, which was retired, reaching to Battery Powell. Hamilton's staunch fighting division was on the right, with Dillon's Battery, supported by two regiments, posted on the prolongation of Davies' line. The design of Gen. Hamilton was to use the hill where the batteries stood against an approach from the west, where Sullivan found the enemy on the last evening. Against my better judgment, expressed to him at the time, I yielded to his wishes, and allowed the occupation, as described.

Early in the evening I called the Chiefs of Divisions together and explained to them their plans, and having supervised the positions, retired at 3 A. M., on the 4th, to take some rest. I was soon aroused by the opening of the enemy's artillery, which he had planted within six hundred yards of Battery Robinette.

THE BATTLE.

This early opening gave promise of a hot day's work, but the heavy batteries and the Tenth Ohio, placed north of Gen. Halleck's headquarters, silenced them by seven o'clock, and there was an interval of an hour which was employed in going over our lines.

About 9 o'clock the skirmishers, which we had sent into the woods on our front, by their hot firing proclaimed the presence of their forces preparing for the assault. Soon the heads of their columns were seen emerging to attack our centre, on Davies first, Stanley next, and Hamilton last.

The drawing shows these positions, and is referred to for the sake of brevity.

I shall leave to pens dipped in poetic ink to describe the gorgeous pyrotechny of the battle, and paint in words of fire the heroes of the fight, the details of which will be found graphically depicted in the accompanying sub-reports.

I will only add, that when Price's left bore down on our centre in gallant style, their force was so overpowering our wearied and jaded troops yielded and fell back, scattering among the houses. I had the personal mortification of witnessing this untoward and untimely stampede.

Riddled and scattered, the ragged head of Price's right storming columns advanced to near the house, north side of the square, in front of Gen. Halleck's headquarters, when it was greeted with a storm of grape from a section of Immel's Battery, soon reinforced by the Tenth Ohio, which sent them reeling back, pursued by the Fifth Minnesota, which advanced to them from their position near the dépôt. Gen. Sullivan was ordered, and promptly advanced to the support of Gen. Davies' centre. His right rallied and retook Battery Powell, into which a few of the storming column had penetrated, while Hamilton, having played upon the rebels on his right, over the opening, effectively swept by his artillery, advanced by them, and they fled. The battle was over on the right.

During all this the skirmishers of the left were moving in our front. A line of battle was formed on the bridge as shown in the drawing. About twenty minutes after the attack on the right, the enemy advanced in four columns on Battery Robinett, and were treated to grape and canister until within fifty yards, when the Ohio Brigade arose and gave them a murderous fire of musketry, before which they reeled and fell back to the woods.

They, however, gallantly reformed, and advanced by aim to the charge, led by Col. Rogers, of the Second Texas.

This time they reached the edge of the ditch, but the deadly musketry fire of the Ohio Brigade again broke them, and at the word charge, the Eleventh Missouri and Twenty-seventh Ohio sprang up and forward at them, chasing their broken fragments back to the woods.

Thus, by noon, ended the battle of the 4th of October.

After waiting for the enemy's return a short time our skirmishers began to advance and found that their skirmishers were gone from the field, leaving their dead and wounded.

Having ridden over it, and satisfied myself of the fact, I rode all over our lines announcing the result of the fight in person, and notified our victorious troops that after two days' fighting, two almost sleepless nights of preparation, movements and march, I wished them to replenish their cartridge boxes, haversacks, and stomachs, take an early sleep, and start in pursuit by daylight.

Returning from this, I found the gallant McPherson with a fresh brigade on the public square, and gave him the same notice, with orders to take the advance.

THE RESULTS OF THE BATTLE, BRIEFLY STATED, ARE:

We fought the combined rebel forces of Mississippi, commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipique and Rust in person, numbering, according to their own authority, 38,000 men.

We signally defeated them with little more than half their numbers, and they fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The enemy's loss in killed was 1,423 officers and men; their loss in wounded, taking the general average, amounts to 5,692. We took 2,268 prisoners, among whom are 137 field officers, captains and subalterns, representing fifty-three regiments of infantry, sixteen regiments of cavalry, thirteen batteries of artillery, and seven battalions, making sixty-nine regiments, seven battalions, and thirteen batteries, beside separate companies.

We took also fourteen stands of colors, two pieces of artillery, thirty-three hundred stand of small arms, forty-five thousand rounds of ammunition, and a large lot of accoutrements. The enemy blew up several ammunition wagons between Corinth and Chewalla, and beyond Chewalla many ammunition wagons and carriages were destroyed, and the ground was strewn with tents, officers' mess chests and small arms. We pursued them forty miles in force, and sixty miles with cavalry.

Our loss was only 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 prisoners and missing.

It is said the enemy was so demoralized and alarmed at our advance they set fire to the stores at Tupello, but finding we were not close upon them extinguished the fire, and removed the public stores, except two carloads of bacon, which they destroyed.

To signalize in this report all those officers and men whose action in the battle deserves mention would unnecessarily lengthen this report. I must therefore refer to the sub-reports and special mentions, and to a special paper herewith, wherein the most conspicuous, to the number of one hundred and nine, officers and men, are mentioned.

(Signed,) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-Gen.

The Whitney Battery—Misstatements Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct the statement which appears in your issue of to day, as to the number of men that will be required to work the 11-inch guns in the turrets of the *Keokuk*. About one-half the number you name will be quite sufficient; or, say ten or twelve. The number of men required ordinarily to work this gun on board ship is twenty-five. It will thus be seen that, *without machinery*, I reduce the number one-half. Comparisons are "invidious," and I hardly think the mention made, and the manner in which it is made, in this instance, will pass muster as being strictly parliamentary. The effect of the barren statement, as made by you, if allowed to pass unnoticed, would be to forestall public opinion in regard to my battery, without canvassing its merits—and I claim it has some—and this, I am sure, you do not desire; not at present, at all events. I do not censure your reporter for giving this—what to him may have been made to appear—very valuable piece of information to the public, (for of course it was communicated to him for an object, by some one not *particularly* in favor of my plan,) but I will take this opportunity to say, that if by *not* adopting the "*Monitor's* plan" of working the guns, that is, by dispensing with all machinery about the turrets, and appropriating the space that would be occupied by the engines, in ventilating and lighting the vessel, making it more healthful, habitable and comfortable for officers and crew, my failure to adopt this plan will not have been without some compensating results. I claim this to be the case, and invite your inspection of my plans and of the vessel. I will only add, that as far as expression of opinion goes, on the part of officers of the navy, and of others conversant with these matters, who have examined the plans of the *Keokuk*, it meets with more general favor than I could have hoped in its present unfinished state. Need I say that my confidence in the success of the vessel is a growing one, and that upon no consideration would I have the arrangement for working the guns otherwise that it is. By giving this the same publicity that the stricture referred to will naturally have, you will oblige, yours respectfully,

W. WHITNEY.

No. 142 Greenwich-street, Nov. 17, 1862.

An Inquiring Letter.

The subjoined letter has been received by Col. Howe, at the New-England Rooms:

General Army Hospital, Fort Schuyler,
Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

Col. Frank E. Howe:

Dear Sir: I wish to inquire if soldiers who are in hospital, sent there to recover from wounds or disease, can be put on such duty as whitewashing, digging cellars, wheeling dirt and cleaning stoves. I believe that as soon as a man is able to do these he is well enough for duty with his regiment, where he can be of some service to his country. By informing me if by any regulation we can be compelled to labor here, you will greatly oblige me and many others.

Yours, respectfully,

A MEMBER OF THE 36th MASS. REG'T.

Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.—The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum Fair will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 12 M. until 10 P. M., at the Asylum, in Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

What is My Forte? Should I become an editor, lawyer, phonographic reporter, bookkeeper, teacher, merchant or banker? In short, what can I do best? A full-written Phrenological Chart will tell you what you are, and what you may become, at small cost and but little loss of time.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Those Esquimaux Indians at Barnum's Museum are attracting thousands daily, but despite all the glittering proposals of the great Showman, they will not remain after this week. To-day they are seen nearly every hour; and afternoon and evening; splendid dramatic performances take place.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Leeds & Franklin's Patent

STAMP-SEALING AND POST-MARK-PRESERVING

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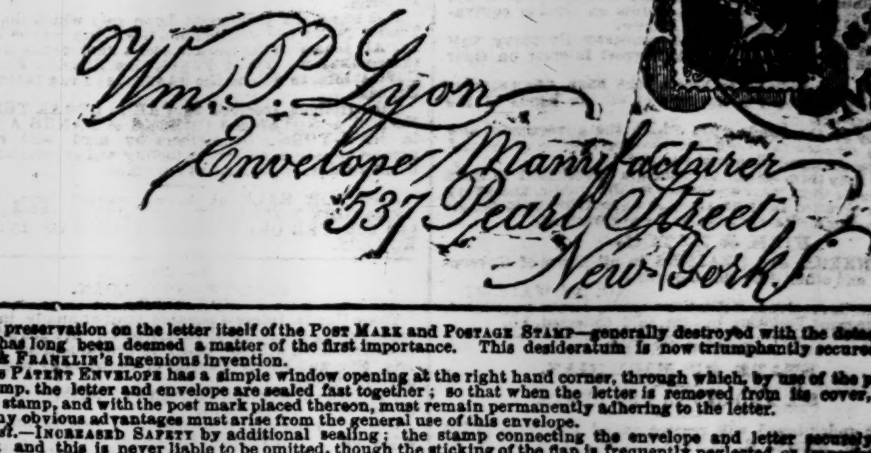

The preservation on the letter itself of the Post Mark and Postage Stamp—generally destroyed with the detached cover—has long been deemed a matter of the first importance. This desideratum is now triumphantly secured by Leeds & Franklin's ingenious invention.

This Patent Envelope has a simple window opening at the right hand corner, through which, by use of the postage stamp, the letter and envelope are sealed fast together; so that when the letter is removed from its cover, the postage stamp, and with the post mark placed thereon, must remain permanently adhering to the letter.

Many obvious advantages must arise from the general use of this envelope.

First.—Increased Safety by additional sealing; the stamp connecting the envelope and letter securely together; and this is never liable to be omitted, though the sticking of the flap is frequently neglected or imperfectly done. In case of circulars, this will be even more apparent, as they are *required* to be left unsealed at the flap.

Second—Security against Impertinent Intrusion; the letter and envelope being firmly attached by the stamp the inclosure cannot be inspected, even if the flap be clandestinely opened.

Third—Safety Against Abstraction of Valuable Inclosures.—If the flap be left unsealed, or opened with felonious intent, it will still be impossible to open the letter and take thence bank notes and drafts without so mutilating the envelope as to insure detection.

Fourth—Security for the Prepayment of the Postage; as the stamp, when once properly placed in this window, cannot be removed without its destruction.

Fifth—Advantage Thereof to the Government; by the effectual destruction of every stamp in its first use.

Sixth—Facility to the Post-office Operations; by a uniform location of the stamp in the upper right hand corner, which is the most convenient position for the Post-office mark.

Seventh—Verification of the Mailing; by securing on the letter itself the *legal evidence* of the time and place of its being mailed. This has long been esteemed so desirable, that many prudent persons are constrained to dispense with the use of envelopes, that they may have the post-mark on the letter; and others take the precaution to pin the envelope again on the letter for identification.

Eighth—Certainty of the Date and Place on the Letter, which are so frequently omitted by writers in carelessness or hurry.

Ninth—Ornamentation; which, though some may think of small importance, certainly merits the approval of all persons of taste.

Tenth—Cost. Notwithstanding the many and unrivaled advantages of our "Stamp-Sealing Envelopes," they will be furnished at a very small advance upon the prices of those not having the benefit of this patent.

The only Directions needful are:—Moisten the gum on the Postage-stamp, and place it squarely over the window in the envelope, pressing it closely to the letter inside.

As indicative of the estimate placed upon this improvement by those perhaps best capable of judging of its importance, we subjoin a few out of a long list of leading public men, bankers, &c., who have united in recommending its introduction into general use:

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor, New-York; Hon. B. F. Manierre, New-York; Hon. Jas. Harper, late Mayor, New-York; Hon. Horace Greeley, New-York; Hon. Henry J. Raymond, New-York; Geo. D. Lyman, President Bank Clearing House, New-York; A. P. Halsey, President Bank of New-York; S. Baldwin, President New-York Exchange Company, New-York; Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank, New-York; R. W. Hows, President Park Bank, New-York; Geo. Ellis, Cashier Bank of Commonwealth, New-York; Chas. J. Martin, President Home Insurance Company; Munn & Co., Scientific American; J. Smith Homans, New-York; D. Appleton & Co., New-York; Abram Wakeman, Postmaster, New-York; Jno. G. Palfrey, Postmaster, Boston; C. J. R. Thorpe, Postmaster, Baltimore; Thos. Smith, President Bank of North America, Philadelphia; Geo. M. Troutman, Cashier of Western Bank, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Edward Tyler, Cashier Suffolk Bank, Boston; C. H. Warner, Cashier Bank of Commerce, Boston; C. T. Robbins, Cashier Merchants' Bank, Providence; Prof. B. Silliman, New-Haven, Conn; Silliman & Dana, American Journal Science; E. C. Scranton, President Elm City Bank; also Postmasters in all parts of the country.

These envelopes should be for sale by all stationers.

Those who desire to see and test this invention, may inclose to my address one or more postage stamps, and will receive at once by mail equivalent value in samples, with prices.

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The undersigned is largely engaged in the manufacture of ENVELOPES of every size, style, quality and description, which he offers to the trade at lowest possible prices.

Samples Furnished. Orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

WM. P. LYON,
No. 537 Pearl-st., near Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Clara Rosa Sutil, from Maracaibo—J. B. J. Duplat, lady, 4 children and servant, Miss Carmelita Remon.

In bark Mayflower, from Barbados—Mrs. Mary M Lovel, B. Conever.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... 4 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 28 | Gov. Island. 6 17 | Hell Gate.... 7 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

Cleared.

Ships Star of the Sea, Rich, London, Thos. Dunham; Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Ironsides, (Br.,) Vaix, London, F. McDonald & Co.

Bark Eleanor, (Br.,) Creamer, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Helen Jane, (Br.,) Brown, Vera Cruz, Miller & Houghton; Belle, Yates, New-Orleans, Yates & Porterfield.

Schooners Surprise, Burr, Boston, J C Dayton & Co.; Concordia, Kendrick, Boston; Mary Emily, Allen, New-Bedford; Mist, Dessosway, Washington; Horace Martin, Banta, Washington; J. B. Cunningham, Whyard, Washington; Angeline Van Cleef, Lemon, Washington; Hannah, Loud, Jacmel, Edward Beck; Alexander Cooper, Bush, Baltimore; R. P. King, Leeds, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Philadelphia; G. R. Dixon, Smith, Barbados; Rockingham, Tolfrey, Washington; N. T. Rowland, Newton, Washington; Victoria, (Span.,) Gill, Laguayra, A. Barnshoff & Co.; Sea Lark, Snead, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Tigris, (Br.,) Sheridan, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co; Georgia, Morris, Delaware City; Joseph & Franklin, Bennett, Washington.

Sloop Gertrude, Wealton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Wamsutta, S. C. Gray, commander, Port Royal 12th inst., via Delaware Breakwater. Was towed to Cape Henry by U. S. steamer Connecticut.

Steam transport Novelty, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Sophia, Grumley, Washington, D. C., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steam transport Trenton, Wilson, Wilmington, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Osprey, Auldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, (new.) ——, Mystic, in ballast to E. Bynner.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. B. Thomson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Sunbeam, (of Boston,) Odell, Masulipatam July 9, passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 11, crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 10, in lon. 34. The S. has experienced very heavy weather in the Bay of Bengal and in the Indian Ocean, during which sprung a leak. 8th inst., off Hatteras, had a very severe gale from N. W., lost sails, &c. Sept. 2, Thomas Carnes, of Roxbury, Mass., fell overboard, and was drowned. Sept. 24, Charles Brown, of Sweden, died.

Ship Annawan, McNair, Alicante Oct. 16, and Gibraltar 22d, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. 17th inst., lat. 40 2 N., lon. 72 11, spoke bark John Griffen, of Searsport, from New-Orleans, making for New-York, under jury-masts; reported being dismasted on the 6th inst., during a hurricane in lat. 35 45. and lon. 73; wanted no assistance; wished to be reported, and a steamtug sent after her.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Oct. 9, with mdse. and 28 steerage passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 17th inst., off Montauk, saw an iron can buoy adrift.

Ship Lina & Fritz, (Pruss.,) Wagner, Cork 30 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Sons. Has had heavy weather.

Ship Dolphin, (of Boston,) Humphreys, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to master. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Shooting Star, Drinkwater, Rotterdam Oct. 8, and Isle of Wight 10th, in ballast to S. S. Reed & Co. Had strong westerly gales for the first 25 ds.; since, moderate weather.

Ship Eclipse, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hughes, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to J. W. Caten, Son & Co.

Bark Clara Rosa Sutil, Scandella, Maracaibo Oct. 16, and the Bar 23d, with wood, hides, deer-skins, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Oct. 27, off St. Domingo, saw two steam-frigates, strg. west; they were, apparently, French, and had troops; next day, to the northward of Donna Maria, saw a steam propeller, supposed a gunboat. 12th inst., lat. 34 20, lon. 72 30, spoke brig Red Wing, of Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, and received from her a supply of provisions. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Faith, Clark, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse., bound to Bordeaux—put in for water, provisions and sails: has experienced heavy N. E. gales; lost sails, &c.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Howes, Malaga Oct. 21, fruit to master. 5th inst., lat. 40, lon. 42, passed a bark bound E., with loss of main and mizzenmasts; had jury-masts rigged.

Bark Leon, (of Eastport,) Buckman, Gloucester, Eng., 50 ds., with salt to I. P. Townsend & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Peter Ruhland, (Brem.,) Roake, Havre 42 ds., with mdse. and 93 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Had heavy westerly weather.

Bark Mayflower, Duell, Barbados 20 ds., with molasses H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Bark Helicon, Gregory, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to Calvin Adams.

Bark Bolivia, (Br., of Sunderland,) Cormack, Limerick, and 42 ds. from Queenstown, in ballast to order.

Bark William, (of Boston,) Berry, Cardiff 42 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, 27 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Angostura, Fuller, Newry, Ireland, 49 ds., in ballast to Harbeck & Co. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; split sails, &c. During the passage, John Davis, seaman, of New-York, fell from aloft on deck, and was killed.

Brig Ann Lovitt, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) De Wolf, Port-au-Prince 30 ds., with logwood to Boyd & Hincken. Had very heavy weather; lost deck-load.

Brig Alice, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Esdale, Cadiz, via Long Island Sound 19 ds., with wine and cork to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Machias, (of Machias,) Shoppy, Malaga Oct. 12, passed the Rock 13th, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Fannie Lincoln, (of Waldoboro, Me.,) Rivers, Dublin 48 ds., with iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Had very heavy weather to the Banks.

Brig Mary Anning, (Br., of Plymouth, Eng., Emmett, Patras 57 ds., with fruit to Fachari & Co. Had heavy weather and lost fore topmast.

Brig J. H. Hathaway, Townsend, Eastport, with sugar to J. Hathaway.

Brig Boreas, (Br., of Halifax,) Affleck, Lisbon 29 ds., with mdse. to B. F. Small.

A PURE TOBACCO.

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YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,

Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,167
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 78, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 46, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
25, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
20, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed [illegible] prizes of $600 each; 30 prizes of $500 each, and [illegible] prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,275.

For information or circulars, address

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery in this city, at any point that may be required, of five hundred army transportation wagons, to be made of the best material, according to specifications to be seen in this office, and subject to inspection; all to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the [illegible] December, 1862. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

(Signed) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND competent girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; no objection to go in the country; best of reference can be given. Call at No. 104 8th-st., st. Mark's-place, for two days.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.—On hand, a superior selection of servants; cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, chambermaids, laundresses, tidy girls for housework, small girls, and those lately landed. Wanted, a man waiter.

BELOW—One ship, 2 barks and 3 brigs.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Sailed.

Steam transport City of Richmond, for Beaufort and Hilton Head. U. S. steam hospital ship Daniel Webster; U. S. storeship Supply, for Pensacola.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 18—Arr. ship Tamerlane, Liverpool, and ordered to Philadelphia; Emblem, Marseilles; Atlas, do.; Medora, Turks Island; brigs Lagrange, Antwerp; Flower of the Avon, Smyrna.

BOSTON, Nov. 18—The Danish bark Fylla, from Gottenburg for Boston, with a cargo of iron, put into St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 30, in distress, leaky.

Miscellaneous.

The steam transport Cosmopolitan, at Pier No. 14 North River, is now loading subsistence and hospital stores for Port Royal, and will sail to-morrow.

The Br. bark Annie, of St. John, N. B., from Bristol, Eng., was below; took a pilot and afterwards proceeded to St. Johns.

The bark reported below as the P. R. Haseltine, was probably the brig R. S. Hassell, since arrived.

The bark Pilot Fish, from Matanzas for Portland, put into the Lower Bay for a harbor. Has been 30 ds. out, and has had heavy gales from N. W. to N. N. E.

Returned.—Schr. Danville, Soule, hence for Cadiz 15th inst., returned to this port, having sprung a leak. Will discharge her cargo.

St. Thomas, Oct. 22.—The Br. brig Billow, of Halifax, from Leghorn, bound to New-York, with an assorted cargo, arrived here yesterday, leaking badly. Will have to discharge.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Alliance—brig, from Lingan, C. B., for New-York, Nov. 12, lat. 41 30, lon. 58 30.

Constitution—ship, 48 ds. from Liverpool for Philadelphia, no date, lat. 41, lon. 62.

H. D. Brookman—bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, Nov. 3, lat. 46 31, lon. 37 44.

Ianthe—brig, of and from Baltimore for Liverpool, Nov. 8, lat. 42 2, lon. 56 55.

Reaper—bark, of Yarmouth, bound E., Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., lat. 39 48, lon. 68 57.

Robert Owen—brig, hence for Arroyo, P. R., no date, in Salor Passage.